

Established November 1, 1855.

JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906.

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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK

[Copyright, 1905, by McClure, Phillips & Co.]
People who could remember Samuel Hastings as a boy and a young man and Nancy Lee as a girl and a young woman could not recall that either of them was particularly dispirited or obstinate. When the two got married it was called a good match, and all seemed to go well for three or four months. Then it was known that argument and dispute were the order of the day.

About a year after marriage and after they had had numerous disputes and separations Samuel came up from the potato field one day and said:
"Ding my buttons, but them potato bugs are just going for the vines to beat all creation. I wonder why they have so many more legs than a bug."
"They haven't," replied the wife.
"Yes, they have. They've got sixteen legs, and you can't find a bug with over twelve."
"They haven't got but ten legs. I was looking at one this afternoon."
"Sixteen, Nancy."
"Only ten, Samuel."

I was a boy twelve years old and working for the family, and I heard the dispute. There was no anger in it, but each party was mulish and determined. They kept up the dispute for three hours, and at length the husband said:
"Nancy, I'm not going to stand any more of this. If you insist that a fater bug has only got ten legs, I'll leave the house."
"I say ten and shall stick to it, and if you want to leave you can."

Next morning Samuel left. He had about \$10 in money and a bundle of clothes, and he did not say where he was going—in fact, he walked off without a word, and the wife stood in the door and saw him go and made no effort to detain him. It was a small farm, and when he had been gone a week she hired a man to do the heavy work, and things went on as usual.

One day, a year and a half later, the missing husband walked into the house. He looked about as usual, and hung his hat up in the same old place as if perfectly at home.
"Howdy, Nancy?" he saluted, and she saluted him the same way.
"Dinner was just ready, and he sat down at the head of the table. They talked about the farm and the crops and the weather, and when he was through eating he shoved back and said:
"Are you going to stick to it?"
"Till I die."

"And I shall stick to sixteen."*
He picked his teeth for awhile without anything more being said and then rose slowly up, walked outdoors and was not seen or heard of again for over two years. His own people did not know where he was and held no correspondence with him. The matter was of course known to everybody for five miles around, and there were many who thought it their duty to wrestle with Nancy. She would listen to all they had to say, and when they had finished her reply was:
"Just as long as Sam Hastings can stick to sixteen I can stick to ten, and he may stay away and be hanged to him."

Samuel's home coming on the second occasion was a good deal like the first. His wife sat on the veranda sewing one summer afternoon when he turned in from the dusty highway with a bundle on his shoulder. She knew him as soon as she saw him, but she made no fuss over it. When he had reached the veranda he laid down his bundle and said:
"Well, Nancy, I don't see that you have changed much."
"Nor you either."
"Feeling purty well?"
"First rate."
"So'm I."

Then they discussed the neighbors for an hour, and she said:
"I suppose you will stay to supper?"
"Oh, I guess so."
He stayed, but when the meal was finished he asked:
"About them later bugs?"
"They have still got ten legs," she replied.
"Couldn't make 'em sixteen, could you?"
"Not if I was to be burned at the stake. Samuel, you know what a determined woman I am."
"What a mule, you mean."
"Then you are just as big a one. Just as long as you stick to sixteen I shall stick to ten."
"Then goodbye to you."

Three minutes later he was out of the gate and going down the road, and things went on in the old routine again. This time five long years passed away. Then the Widow Hastings, as she had long been called, got up one morning to find Samuel sitting in a chair by the kitchen stove. He had entered the house some time during the night without disturbing anybody. He sat with his elbows on his knees and his chin in his hands, but she knew him at a glance.
"So you are home again?" she asked. He made no reply.
"I suppose you still stick to sixteen legs?"
No answer.
"Because if you do"—
She had gone closer to him and saw that he was dead. His hair had become gray, he was thin and poor in flesh and there were signs that he had been ill a long time.

"I was going to split the difference with you this time and call it twelve!" she said as she laid her head down on the table and wept.
M. QUAD.

Information Bureau.
Holland—Hello, Jones! What do you think of this for weather? Jones—I'll tell you when I come back from the barber's. I am always sure to get full information on the subject from the man who shaves me.—Boston Transcript.

Life A Century Ago

One hundred years ago a man could not take a ride on a steamboat. He could not go from Washington to New York in a few hours.

He had never seen an electric light or dreamed of an electric car. He could not send a telegram. He couldn't talk through the telephone, and he had never heard of the "hello" girl.

He could not ride a bicycle. He could not call in a stenographer and dictate a letter.

He had never received a typewritten communication. He had never heard of the germ theory or worried over bacilli and bacteria.

He never looked pleasant before a photographer or had his picture taken. He never heard a photograph talk or saw a kinetoscope turn out a prize-fight.

He never saw through a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary with the aid of a Roentgen ray. He had never taken a ride in an elevator.

He had never imagined such a thing as a typesetting machine or a typewriter.

He had never used anything but a wooden plough. He had never seen his wife using a sewing machine.

He had never struck a match on his pants or anything else. He couldn't take an anaesthetic and have his leg cut off without feeling it.

He had never purchased a 10-cent magazine which would have been regarded as a miracle of art.

He could not buy a paper for a cent and learn everything that had happened the day before all over the world.

He never saw a McCormack reaper or a self-binding harvester. He had never crossed an iron bridge.

In short, there were several things that he could not do and several things he did not know.

Draw Straws To Win Bride.
Three brothers—John, William and Henry Mock—all well-to-do, live in Davie county, North Carolina. Near the Mock home lives the family of Jacob Depass, and the chief ornament of this family was Miss Nellie Depass.

Each one of the Mock boys was in love with Miss Nellie, and had told her so many times, vowing his life would be utterly worthless unless the beauty would become his wife.

Miss Nellie decided that she would have a wedding, and she told each one of the brothers to get ready as though he were to be the favored one, and the two who failed to get her could be best men and wait on their more fortunate brother.

Last night Miss Nellie walked into the parlor in her finest costume and announced that she had decided to let the brothers draw straws to see which she should marry. She said she would manipulate the straws, as she was "disinterested."

When the straws were laid on the center table to be inspected it was found that the youngest brother had drawn the shortest straw. Immediately Miss Nellie took his arm, and the bridesmaids and their attendants arranged themselves in front of the family minister, who was there for the occasion. In five minutes Miss Nellie was Mrs. Henry Mock.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettie's Mkt.

For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

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Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.
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All Druggists

Present State Election Law.

Under the present State election law a new great register must be made for the county during the year preceding each general election. The election of State and county officers coming next November, a calendar of steps in the preparation for primary and general elections, prepared by the Fresno county clerk last year, has this year been taken for use by a San Francisco supply house, and as printed by that company is being used in every part of the State. On a large card is printed every requirement on voters, officers of political parties, clerks and boards of supervisors, together with a note stating the section of the political code which makes the requirement.

Primary Election.
Naturalization: May 15th is the last day to be naturalized in order to register for the primaries.

Petitions to participate in the primaries. July 5th is the last day upon which parties may file petitions with the secretary of State for permission to participate in the primary election; July 14th is the last for parties to file these petitions with the county clerk.

Appointment of election officers: After July 5th the supervisors shall appoint the officers for the primary election.

Proclamation: The primary proclamation must have been published three times daily, or twice weekly, before July 30th.

Index to primary register: On August 9th, the county clerk will send copies of the primary register to the secretaries of the political parties participating in the election.

Primary election: Takes place on August 14th, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening.

Canvass of the returns of the primary election: August 15th, the supervisors canvass the returns on August 18th, they order the credentials issued; on the same date, the county clerk is to send a list of delegates elected to the secretaries of the political parties.

General Election.
Registration of voters for the general election: Commences on January 1st, closes on September 26th; on October 11th, transfers from one precinct to another must be complete.

Naturalization: August 7th, is the last day to be naturalized in order to register this year.

Nominations: Party nominations must be filed with the secretary of State between September 7th and September 27th; independent nominations between September 7th and October 7th, party nominations must be filed with the county clerk between September 17th and October 17th; where a county is associated with other counties in a district that elects one or more officers, the county clerk by October 22nd must file certificates of district nominations with the clerks of the other counties comprising the district and with the secretary of State; to October 22nd, the county clerk must send a list of all nominations to the chairmen of the county committees of each party.

Vacancies: October 7th is the last day to fill vacancies on the State ticket; October 17th is the last day to fill vacancies on the county ticket. Election officers and designation of polling places: Election officers are to be appointed and polling places designated not later than October 12th.

Registration affidavits: On October 11th these are to be arranged alphabetically in precincts and bound. Index to affidavits: On October 16th to be prepared for each precinct and printed.

Proclamation: Beginning October 27th, election proclamation is to be published for ten days. Election: November 6th, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 5 o'clock in the evening.

Canvass of the returns: On November 12th, the supervisors are to commence canvassing the returns and continue to do so until the canvass is completed.—Modesto Sun.

"Realty syndicate." Continentals & L. Stock. Certificates and stock of above companies redeemed for cash. Full cash price. Geo. D. Sandburne Jr, 512 Call Building, San Francisco.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Map of Amador County, corrected to 1904, for sale at Amador Ledger office.

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Send for our Large & Complete CATALOG and SAMPLES
Every Garment made to your MEASURE
Return money if not as represented
We want your patronage and confidence
It will pay you to call on us when in the city
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

A New Fog-Sounder.—Health History in Hair-Odors.—A Trolley Station Indicator.—Another Exploded Myth.—A House That Grew.—The Loftiest Kite Flight.—Failure of Gas Mantles.—Electric Heat Economy.—Black Diamond Jewels.

The telemobiloscope, designed by a Dusseldorf inventor, for enabling a pilot to detect a ship near at hand in a fog, depends upon the fact that electric waves are reflected when they strike a metallic object. The apparatus consists of a long box or tube, placed at one end and open at the other, containing a spark generator near the pivoted end and two lenses for collecting the electric waves into a bundle. A suitable motor turns the box horizontally on the vertical pivot. As the box, slightly inclined toward the water, is swung around, the electric waves are projected outward, and if they strike an object containing metal they are reflected back, acting upon a receiver similar to that used in wireless telegraphy. This receiver is influenced only by return waves. When a vessel is discovered, the apparatus is turned until the reflection is strongest, when a good estimate of the distance can be made.

One's hair, if never cut, would furnish a record of his health during life. This is the interesting discovery of Matsuura, a Japanese physiologist, who shows that the hair—like the finger-nails—grows smaller in disease, and that the duration of the malady may be estimated from the length of the thinner section of the hairs. The variations are most striking in the coarse-haired races of people.

Odors were solid particles they would tend to form nuclei of cloudy condensation in supersaturated air. Dr. John Aitken has tested musk and twenty-three other odorous substances without finding such nuclei, and he concludes that odors are gaseous and that smell has gas as its fundamental basis.

A novel electric station-indicator, the invention of a Danish engineer, is in use upon a Berlin tramway. The apparatus is contained in a glass-faced wooden case, and shows the name of the next station in a conspicuous place over the door of the car. The names of the stations are on a roll of paper which is moved over two drums by a clockwork motor, a ratchet wheel stopping the roll at each name. At proper places along the overhead wire are annex wires or bars, and when one of these comes in contact with a tongue or extra wire on the trolley pole, a current impulse passes to an electro-magnet, which releases the ratchet and allows the cylinders to move forward to the next stop, showing the station name next in order.

A curious victim of hasty conclusion seems to be the kea, whose extermination is likely to result from its reputation throughout New Zealand as a sheep-killer. It is generally believed that this parrot kills many animals by a cruel way of pecking into their sides, but a recent careful investigation fails to give the slightest evidence of this habit. The investigators decide that the bird's ill repute has arisen from its inordinate curiosity, somebody having jumped at the inference of slaughter when it was simply inspecting a dead carcass.

A singular maple tree on the left bank of the Oder, in Germany, is at least a century old, and has been twisted and cut into a kind of circular house of two stories. A firm leafy floor has been formed by causing the branches to become gradually woven together. Above this is a smaller second floor, similarly formed, and the ends of the branches have been woven into solid walls, in which eight windows on each story have been cut.

The highest kite ascent was lately made at Lindenberg, Prussia, 21,100 feet being reached, with six attached kites and 15,000 yards of wire. The temperature fell from 41 degrees at the surface to 13 degrees below zero; the wind—18 miles at surface—was 56 miles an hour at highest point.

In using incandescent mantles for gas lighting, the illumination is found to increase for a time, then it steadily diminishes. The rise at first is thought to be due to a gradual shaping to the flame, and the subsequent gradual failure is attributed to two causes. Dust particles of silica drawn against the mantle by the air currents form infusible silicates of small illuminating power. The more important cause of degeneration, however, is the slow volatilization of the ceria, to which the incandescence is due. The amount of moisture in the air has slight effect on the light of a mantle.

Luminous electric radiators are claimed by H. J. Dowling, the British electrician, to offer important advantages. They can be taken from room to room where needed, they can be placed in the most effective positions, the rays can be applied to heating the lower part of the room or the part where heat is needed, the heat can be turned on and off instantaneously, there is no combustion, and no special ventilation is required. For cold days or cold parts of a room they are specially economical. The ready efficiency goes far to offset the

loss in converting energy into electric current and then into heat, and makes electricity a competitor with gas for heating.

The production of coal ornaments is one of Japan's interesting industries. The hardest and best pieces of coal are carefully saved by the miners, and these are cut into a great variety of shapes, and mounted in rings, trinkets and chains, or used for the heads of canes and umbrellas or for other novelties. A chain lately sold is of solid black coal, each link being perfectly cut.

A superior fuel brick of equal parts of peat and coal has been evolved at a Bremen brickyard. The mixture resulted from many experiments, and after failure to put the peat to use for paving bricks.

Political Railroad Rates.
Shippers who think any substantial gain for their business interests can be secured through rates made by political officials rather than by traffic managers acting for owners should give careful consideration to the experience of France.

It appears from a statement made by M. G. Noblenaire, traffic manager of the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railway, that political rate-making obtains in that country. This results in compelling the transportation corporations to abandon all effort to manage their business in conformity with the requirements of trade.

They dare not make reductions to meet emergencies, because political consideration would prevent them from returning to a higher rate when the emergency had passed. When the rate-making power is delegated to a political administrative body it is inevitable that its recommendations will be due to political pressure from some locality or industry, and therefore generally not along sound business lines.

Such conditions cannot possibly benefit shippers to the degree that they can realize from the flexible system now in operation in this country, under which transportation corporations make rates and put them in immediate operation, subject to judicial review only upon complaint of unreasonableness.—From Public Policy.

Hints to Housekeepers.
Sprinkle salt on the carpet in several places. No bother from so much dust and brightness up the carpet. Without care knives not in use soon spoil. Keep them in a box in which sifted quicklime has been placed. The blades should be covered with this, but it must not touch the handles, which should be occasionally exposed to the air to keep them from turning yellow.

The acetic acid of vinegar is in request for all sauces. It mingles well with the citric acid of lemon juice. In making mayonnaise of any kind, this acetic acid of the vinegar is required in mixture with as many flavors as possible, hence tarragon, chili and celery vinegars are used.

DEEDED TO THE STATE.

We give another instalment of property standing on the records as owned by the state for delinquent taxes, and unclaimed. In all cases where the number of acres is omitted, the quantity is 160 acres. The list completed with this issue. All property standing on the records in the recorder's office in the name of the state under the present tax law, has been published. Property sold to the state under the old law is not included.

Estate of Samuel W. Prothero,
32-8-9 8 22 29
Fred Pennington, 100 a., 25-8-9 8 80
Quartz Mountain Q M, lot 4, 19-7-11 24 83

James Jerome Smith, 29-8-14 10 23
George W Smith, 11, 12-7-11 13 58
Charles D Smith, mort. by Geo W Smith, 4 22

J L Schoonmaker, 32-8-13 15 42
Issac Schunmaker, 33-8-13 23 00
W W Stewart, 80 a., 32-7-12 5 21

A B Summers, Richmond quartz near Plymouth 11 42
Estate of R Summers, lot 16 bl. 11, Plymouth 1 69
Steiger & Son, 63 a., 20-7-9 11 42

J W Trask, 20 a., 19-7-12 2 92
Jas H Thomas, 130 a., 6-7-11 28 95
H C Williams, lot 1 bl. 1 Ply 21 77

Mrs Mary Williams, 21-8-11 1 45
Amador Tunnel Co., lot 57, 10-7-11 158 00
Albany M Co., Littlefield, Middle Bar, Elephan, Astoria quartz claims at Middle Bar 15 68

J S Cooley, 200 a., mining land 7-6-10 5 39
Lorenzo L Cuneeo, mort. by C D Chapman 21 82
E C Ekkel 120, a., 32-5-10 9 50

Evening Star M. Co., 355 a., 1-5-10, 6-5-11, 31, 32-6-10, 31-6-12; also New York, north extension and south extension New York quartz 47 28

Blama Francisco, 120 a., 10-5-11 5 96
J A Gilbert, 40 a., 8-6-12, 5 67
W S Gilbert lot 27 1/2 bl. 10, Jackson 11 60

Fred Hamner 20 a., 28-8-9 and 1 a., 32-7-9 27 10
Estate of Phil Kennedy, lot 4 bl. 4, lone 5 22
Mother Lode Q. M. Co., Vulture, Price & McNamara quartz claims, 3-5-11 8 37

C J Martin, Merrimac quartz in Jackson district, 2 75
Ida M Penny, lot 6 bl. 1 Jackson 5 24
V Spinetti and A Calligari, lots 2, 6 and 7 bl. 13, and part of lot 1 bl. 13 Jackson quartz Union Con. G M Co., lots 50, 51 in 4, 9-6-12 160 a., 4-6-12, tract of land, 9-6-12, 126 a., 8-6-12, 9-6-12 claim 5, 9-6-12 329 55

A J Atkinson, 320 a., 36-8-15 18 50
J Buffa, 320 a., 36-9-17 18 50
C Bourgh, Crockett quartz claim on Mokelumne river Milton Beare, 40 a., 28-7-12 2 75

T C Batchelder, house in 34-7-12 9 09
Ching Wah, lots 10, 12 bl. 4, Oleta 2 75
Mrs L Chaquette, 152 a., 7-7-13 10 05

J G Cline, 40 a., 32-10-17 1 85
W D & F M Clark, 80 a., 12-7-10 5 90
J B Coulter, 141 a., 34-8-12, 3-7-12 10 08

James Carter, 70 a., 21-9-16 5 22
Enderm M Co., 20 a., 33-8-11 6 68
Pelhusden, 40 a., 2-7-11 5 00

Forty Nine Flat M Co., 20 a., 17-8-12 14 00
Miss L Gumbert, lot 7 bl. 11, lot 1 bl. 4, Oleta 8 37
Gresbach & Mason, Madrone quartz, 20-7-13 11 75

J W Hightower, 50 a., 25-8-11 1 62
Mrs V H Hamilton, 32, 33-8-13 9 50
O M Henry, A T Stowers et al, ditch on Rancheria creek 3 30

K A Hugson, 2, 33-8-13 2 75
Virgilio Podesta, mort. by J A Greenwood 6 12
Sheridan & Lipkeman, lot 6 bl. 7, Lancha Plana 2 63

Charles Burke, 40 a., 2-6-10 6 12
J Basso, house, lot Amador City O N Bartlett 40 a., 20-7-9 5 00
Estate of Eliza Carlyon, lot 4 bl. 20, Plymouth 2 18

Estate of Mrs J F Casimer, lot 1 bl. 8, Drytown 5 00
Dickerman & Co., ditch 22-7-11 Drytown Con. M. Co., quartz claim, 27-7-10 11 75

Mrs Dixon, lot 11 bl. 12 1 50
J J Eikel, lot 1 bl. 9, Plymouth 3 18
Mrs J E Fillman, 35 a., 24-6-10 5 00

Estate of D Gilardi, 187 a., 35-7-10, 120 a., 26-7-10 72 02
Golden Rule Grant M Co., 130 a., 6-6-11 5 00
S Gurovich, lot 16 bl. 6, Sutter Creek 9 20

Luigi Isola, house on Plymouth Con. ground and lot 1, Sutter Creek 2 75
H G Jones, 80 a., 36-8-13 8 44
Dennis Kelly, mort. by Kineaid A Hugson 34 25

James Kirkland, mort. by Sarah Nichols 6 47
W E Kent, mort. by Julius Olsen 10 06
Mrs J G Lane, house and lot, Amador City 3 87

John Ludwig, lot 8 bl. 28, Ply 2 75
John Levagui, mort. by A Peterson et ux 6 71
Manzanita Quartz mine, quartz claim, 3-6-12 3

What A Man Likes To Do He Does Best

We Like to Fill Prescriptions

When we chose conducting a drug store for our life work we did so because this line of endeavor appealed to us more than any other.

Liking and taking an intense interest and pride in our work, it naturally follows that we never shirk any part of it, that we try and try hard to make our prescription work excel at every point.

CITY PHARMACY

F. W. RUHSER, Prop. Jackson, Cal

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the ledger office:

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Temp. H. H.	Rainfall inches
Jan. 1 (06)	33 62	46 52	1.60
2	28 63	45 55	1.41
3	28 63	45 55	1.12
4	29 70	51 58	
5	30 71	51 58	
6	31 70	51 58	
7	32 72	53 60	
8	30 67	51 58	
9	30 67	51 58	
10	30 67	51 58	
11	43 68	57 62	
12	47 50	54 58	
13	48 51	54 58	
14	45 50	54 58	
15	44 51	54 58	
16	30 52	54 58	

Total rainfall for season to date... 13.53 inches
To corresponding period last season 15.70

LOCAL NEWS

Fresh pickled olives of the season just received; 65c per gallon; Nettie's market.

Mrs J. A. Greenwood packed up her household goods this week and shipped them to Fruitvale Thursday, leaving herself with her family the same day, she goes to make her home with a sister-in-law, who is well-to-do, and also for better schooling facilities for her son.

Buggy robes, horse blankets at P. Piccardo's harness shop. Prices to suit.

Opie Harper, who has been quite ill and was unable to attend to business for ten days, has recovered so as to be able to get around, although still suffering from the effects of his illness.

Thos Lemin, who has had a severe attack of rheumatism, has returned to his business duties.

We can supply fresh cut flowers at short notice for all occasions. Artificial and everlasting flowers always in stock. P. Cuneo at Cademartori's bakery, Jackson.

Geo. Barker went to Sacramento Sunday morning for a few days' visit. Miss Verda Cammetti came home Sunday night, from a week's visit in the city.

The city fathers have done some good work in cleaning the brush and rubbish from the middle and south forks of Jackson creek, and the burning as much of it as could be gotten out of the way. The town marshal started in last Monday to collect street and poll taxes. He managed to gather in about \$100 the first day. He expects the revenue from this source will be something like \$1000.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

C. M. Meek was around the fore part of this week getting signatures to a petition to the board of supervisors to have a bridge constructed over the south fork of Jackson creek, just beyond the Zeila mine. The petition was numerously signed. The need of this bridge was demonstrated during the last storm, when the creek was unfordable for more than two days—a serious inconvenience to business.

P. Cuneo, successor to P. Cademartori, has laid in a supply of miners' and laboring men's clothes at prices which will be satisfactory to all.

The Social and Athletic club gave a smoker in Webb hall on Saturday evening, at which about 50 members and invited friends were present. The entertainment consisted of several boxing bouts, which amused the crowd amazingly. After the entertainment they repaired to the banquet room of the Odd Fellows' hall, where a substantial supper was spread. The affair broke up about 2 o'clock in the morning.

P. Cuneo has a large assortment of Haviland and Limoges ware, both in sets and broken, which he offers to the people of Jackson at cost.

The number of children enrolled in the public primary and grammar schools of Amador county, for the year ending June 30, 1905, was 1985. The average daily attendance for the same year, was 1451.

These 1451 children, in average daily attendance, were apportioned from the state school fund, by the State school superintendent, \$4,947.9. From this it may be seen that irregularity of attendance in the primary and grammar schools of Amador county, for the school year ending June 30, 1905, lost to the schools of this county, for the year ending, as aforesaid, \$1820.94.

Sheriff Norman returned Friday evening from San Francisco, having in charge two prisoners, Arthur Chamberlin and Lewis Gaffie, who were accused of stealing a canvas tent belonging to W. F. Detert, and taken from Plymouth. The pair pleaded guilty, and were fined \$30 each, which they paid. The canvas has not been recovered.

Tom Pastos was in from West Point Wednesday, on business.

MORE SAFE CRACKING.

Piccardo's Saloon on Jackson Gate Road Robbed of Money, etc.

A peculiar robbery occurred at the saloon of Andrew Piccardo, on the Jackson Gate road, some time during Friday night of last week. This is the same place that George Gates attempted to hold up some three years ago. It seems that the saloon was closed at the usual hour that night about nine o'clock. No one slept on the premises, either in the saloon proper or in rooms above, which in the days of freight teaming, were occupied as sleeping quarters by teamsters. Entrance was made into the room over the saloon by means of a door in the rear. The burglars first provided themselves with the necessary implements from Piccardo's blacksmith shop close by. From this they took a brace and bit, and a key-hole saw, which they left on the premises after accomplishing their work, together with a strange key hole saw, of amateur manufacture. This implement is a curiosity in its way. No one knows whence it came, but it is in the possession of the officers, and may possibly be a clew to unlock the mystery.

Having got to the upper room, they took the precaution of hanging a blanket over the doorway, thereby shutting off the light, which otherwise might have been seen from the Piccardo residence. Thus concealed, they were free to operate on the ceiling over the saloon. They sawed away sufficient of the boards between the joists to form a manhole, and got to the scene of plunder. There were two iron fireproof safes. By a singular fatuity both of them were left open—that is the combination was not turned on. Another peculiar circumstance is that the inner door of one safe was also unlocked. The other was locked, but the key was left hanging up in the saloon. The robbers found where it was placed, and used it to open the door. From the two safes they took \$130 in coin, and two gold watches and two gold chains.

One of the watches belonging to Piccardo, cost \$185. The other belonged to George Sullivan, and its value we are not able to give. Sullivan is in the county hospital. Not a thing was interfered with about the premises except the trifling of the safes. Not a bottle of whiskey, or any other liquor was touched. The burglars seemed to have gone about their work in a carefully planned manner, and left behind nothing except the strange saw herein referred to. It is believed that the work was done by some person or persons well acquainted with the premises. One person could do it all as easily as two or more. The officers have been trying to unravel it, but so far their efforts have not been rewarded, at least to the extent of justifying any arrest.

Buy \$2.50 worth of goods and get a premium, this month we give you your choice of our stock of premiums with every \$2.50 sale. Jackson Shoe Store.

Mrs T. K. Norman is visiting relatives at the Cary House in Placerville, reaching there Wednesday evening.

Paul Ratkovich died of typhoid pneumonia in Sutter Creek last Friday and was buried Sunday in Jackson from the Greek church. The funeral was conducted by the Austrian Independent Benevolent Society. The deceased had followed mining in this section for some time past.—Record.

Crochet shawls one day at 35 cents off on the dollar. \$1 shawl for 65 cents. Jackson Shoe Store.

Mike Joy, who has been so ill at John Goings' residence, departed for Sutter Creek Thursday to remain awhile with his son Charley.

Mrs Bright received a letter this week from one of the specialists of the sanitarium at Livermore, saying that Miss Clara Anderson is in a little better condition.

Rev. J. W. Robinson, of Long Beach and E. A. Arne, gospel singer, will cooperate with Rev. C. E. Winning of the Methodist church in a series of evangelistic services. Public service this Friday evening, and each evening of the coming week. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday. Good music and a cordial welcome are the attraction—all are welcome.

The property of Mrs M. Kennedy was sold under foreclosure of mortgage by sheriff Norman last Saturday, and was bid in by the mortgage for the sum of \$243.05, the amount of the judgments and costs.

NOTICE

My wife, having left my bed and board, I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract, after this date.

C. Tabeau.
Jackson, January 15, 1906.

We want our readers to know that while we try at all times to fill combination orders, we put up only a certain quantity of certain numbers each day. If our Combination No. 58 places you order it today, you may not get it to-morrow. This combination has brought us many friends. Let us put you on the list. Start with this combination.

\$9.00 Buys It
50 lbs. best Granulated Sugar—S. C. S. \$1.00
18 lbs. fancy new Head Rice - - - 1.50
5 lb. tin our Superb Mocha and Java Coffee, roast, worth \$2.00—S. C. S. 1.50

5 lbs. any flavor Tea, 75c quality; say which you have been using and we will more than duplicate it in S. C. S. English Breakfast, Green, Uncluttered, Spider Leg, Oolong, Mocha, Mixed or Japan.

2 lbs. Baker's Powder, Pure, Eastern. We are Sole Pacific Coast distributors. It is more perfect than any other we have sold or used. 2.50

Total for all, unchanged \$9.00
Smith's Cash Store—25 years business dealings guarantees every item.

SMITH'S CASH STORE, INC.
25 Market St., San Francisco
Monthly Catalogue mailed Free on Request

2¢ SUGAR a lb.

We want our readers to know that while we try at all times to fill combination orders, we put up only a certain quantity of certain numbers each day. If our Combination No. 58 places you order it today, you may not get it to-morrow. This combination has brought us many friends. Let us put you on the list. Start with this combination.

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SMITH'S CASH STORE, INC.
25 Market St., San Francisco
Monthly Catalogue mailed Free on Request



Biographical.

(Communicated.)

Robert Gilliland Calvin, who died at the county infirmary on the 20th of this month, was one of the early pioneers of this State. He was born in the state of New York on March 28, 1829, being 76 years, 9 months and 23 days old at the time of his death.

When gold was first discovered here, and the mad rush began, he was working at his trade in South Bend, Indiana. At that time he and Chas. Crocker, later the railroad millionaire, were in the employ of the same firm. He, like others who had ambition to become rich, was seized with the gold fever. In the winter or early spring of 1849 he left South Bend for New York, intending to come by water to the land of gold. Took a boat and landed on the isthmus, after a rough voyage of about two months. Hundreds of people were congregated on the Pacific slope of Panama, and were not able to secure transportation to California, owing to the scarcity at that time of vessels. After remaining there over three months, he and about 200 others, at a cost of \$250 each, chartered a schooner, and arrived in San Francisco Nov. 23, 1849. From there he went to Coloma, and after accumulating several thousand dollars, went to Michigan Bar, Sacramento county, and embarked with a man named Valentine in the general merchandise business, in which he was very successful. But like all other early pioneers, he continued mining.

Whoever came along and wanted a grub stake went to "Bob," as he was called in those days, and was never refused. He also invested in several gravel propositions, which were money losing propositions, with the result that in a few years he had lost all he had gained. From Michigan Bar he came to Amador county, remained here until 1871 when he took his family to Sacramento, and after losing his wife there, moved to Woodland, Yolo county, and from there he went to Placerville, where he conducted a tin shop for a number of years. Having become too aged and feeble to longer work, he came back to Amador about six years ago, and since that time up to a few months before his death made his home with his sons, George and Harvey. In the death of "Bob" Calvin, the mining region of California has lost one of its oldest pioneers. He was a man of many friends and few enemies, and never knowingly wronged any one. He never had but one physical encounter after he arrived to manhood. One day in Coloma, a gang of claim jumpers attempted to run him off of his claim. He very seldom carried weapons, but in lieu thereof he seized a cobble stone from the tailings pile, and knocked one of his assailants down, while the others ran for the hills. He never was bothered after that. He leaves three sons, one daughter, one brother and two sisters to mourn his death.

Another Pioneer Gone.

We are called upon this week to chronicle the death of another pioneer of Amador county, in the person of Daniel Beem, of New York Ranch at the ripe old age of 85 years. He died on the 28th of January, from the breaking down of his vital forces incident to age. The funeral took place Tuesday last, services being conducted in the M. E. church by R. C. E. Winning at two o'clock, after which the body was laid in the Protestant cemetery by the side of his wife, who left this life three years ago last November. A large number of old settlers, and the neighbors generally, joined in the procession to the grave.

Deceased was a native of Ohio. He came to California in 1852, and for a period of 51 years lived on the farm and wayside place at New York Ranch. Three daughters survive him, Mrs Wheeler, Mrs Emmons, and Mrs Hanley.

Fine Lemons.

We were shown last week a fine sample of Amador county lemons, demonstrating the fitness of portions of this county for the growth of citrus fruits. Mrs S. Angove sent east for the tree. She cultivated it for a year or two in Jackson, and when it grew to a size beyond her care, she sent it to Orrie W. Jones of the Mocking Bird ranch below Mountain Spring, where it has thrived amazingly, and has commenced to bear fruit. The specimen shown is one of the largest lemons we have seen, would make nearly two of the ordinary lemons, and is as juicy as the best southern product. The warm belt in the neighborhood of Mt. Spring is particularly adapted for all kinds of citrus fruits. And there are other sections of Amador equally well suited for oranges, lemons and olives.

Unclaimed Letters

In Jackson post office Feb. 2, 1906. Jeff. Jamerson, H W Krim, John McQuade, Alma Myrladar, H S Miller, H C Phillips.

New hair brushes—made to last for years—long, strong bristles, solid, real wood backs—low prices.

Early Morning Wedding.

John Rule and Miss Celia Bastian were joined in wedlock at the M. E. church on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, the Rev. C. E. Winning officiating. The affair was a quiet one, only the relatives of the contracting parties, and a few invited friends being present. Nelson Bastian, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and Mrs. May Gesicke, a sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. After the ceremony all present repaired to the home of the bride's parents, Mr and Mrs J. Bastian near the school-house, where a sumptuous wedding breakfast was spread, and partaken of with zest. The newly married pair were then driven to Martells, where they took the train bound for a trip to San Francisco, to be away about a week. They carry with them the wishes of a host of friends for their future welfare and happiness.

The bride looked very charming attired in a white alpaca dress made in the prettiest style of the dress-maker's art. Both the church and the home were tastefully decorated in blue and white for the occasion.

Upon their home-coming from the bridal tour a royal reception will be given them. The groom is employed at the Kennedy mine and well known in them mining circles here, as a steady industrious and worthy young man.

They never gripe or sicken, but cleanse and strengthen the stomach, liver and bowels. This is the universal verdict of the many thousands who use DeWitt's little early risers. These famous little pills relieve headache, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, torpid liver, sallow complexion, etc. Try little early risers. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

A Jacksonite Married.

Miss Minnie Nobel, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Rudolph Nobel, and Henry N. Barton, both of this city, were quietly married on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Oehler of the German Lutheran Church, the only witnesses being the bride's parents and the attendants, Mr and Mrs R. W. Mansfield. The bride was given away by her father. Mr and Mrs Barton left for San Francisco on the afternoon train to spend their honeymoon. They will make their future home in this city at 705 Fourteenth street. The groom is a clerk in the Southern Pacific Railroad office, and the bride is a native daughter of Sacramento.—Sacramento Union, Jan. 23.

The groom is a son of Mrs. and Mrs. J. Barton of Jackson.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

Strange Attempt at Robbery.

A curious experience happened to Del Norte Winning, son of Rev. C. E. Winning on Saturday afternoon. He was out delivering Saturday Evening Posts. When crossing the main bridge at the north end of Main street a man ran up to him, slipped the bag in which he carried the papers off his neck, and reached for his pocket. The boy, frightened by the sudden assault, jumped aside, and thereby avoided the loss of the few bits in his pocket. The assailant however, ran off with the bag of papers, and escaped. So far no trace of bag or robber has been discovered.

Obituary.

Mrs Anna Koeh died in San Francisco on January 23, a native of Ireland, aged 42 years 11 months and 26 days. She was the beloved wife of Emil Koeh, formerly of Jackson. They were married in Amador City some 20 years ago, and thereafter moved to San Francisco. Besides her mourning husband, deceased leaves two children, both girls, also a sister Mrs J. R. Dunlap of Amador City. The remains were forwarded to Amador City on Tuesday, and were buried in the cemetery at Sutter Creek on Wednesday last.

Kodol Digests What You Eat.

Just a little Kodol after meals will relieve that fullness, belching, gas on the stomach, and all other symptoms of indigestion. Kodol digests what you eat, and enables the stomach and digestive organs to perform their functions naturally. Kodol is a thorough digestant and will afford relief from any disorder due to imperfect digestion or mal-assimilation. Sold by F. W. Ruhser.

Insane.

Henry Kreth was adjudged insane on Tuesday after an examination by Drs. Kellogg and Kantz in the superior court. He is past eighty years of age and, was in the hospital for a few days, but his mind was affected to such an extent that he could not be controlled or taken care of at that place, so it was necessary to place him in an asylum. Mr Kreth's home is at Michigan Bar. He is an uncle of Gus Kreth, who formerly lived near Fairplay. The latter has been employed at a Nashville mine and took care of his uncle for a while, finally arranging to pay \$10 per month into the hospital for his support when he could no longer take care of the old man at home.—Placerville Republican.

The afflicted one is well known in the northwestern part of Amador, in which neighborhood he lived for many years.

A full line of ladies' and children's trimmed, and ready to wear hats to be closed out below cost at Mrs. K. L. Delahide's.

Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccardo's.

JACOB VAN NETTER.

California's Oldest Resident.

Jackson has the proud distinction of being the home of the oldest citizen in the state. His name is Jacob Van Netter, and he lacks less than a month of being 102 years of age. He was born in Louisville, Lewis county, New York, on February 5, 1804. He came to California in 1863, crossing the plains, and has since made two trips across the continent to visit his native state, the last trip being in 1893, when he was 89 years of age. The Sacramento Union of Tuesday last contains a sketch of this centenarian accompanied with a portrait taken when 100 years of age. He lives with his daughter, Mrs C. Richter. Three other children are also living, Mrs G. M. Blair also of Jackson, Mrs H. M. Manion of San Francisco, and James C. Van Netter of Wisconsin.

The hand of time has naturally left its impress upon his frame; ploughing the furrows upon his features, and sapping the suppleness of bygone days from his now tottering limbs. He is still able to get around the house with the aid of a walking stick, and up to within three months ago, when he sustained a nasty fall, which shook him up severely, was able to get around freely without any aid whatever.

The most remarkable fact about this "grand old man," is that his mind is clear, his memory reaching back to scenes of childhood days as correctly almost as to happenings of yesterday.

Early Closing of Express and Post Office.

Commencing Monday Feb. 5, 1906, the post office and express office will close at 8 p. m. Postmaster Duden, and Wells Fargo agent Storey, both state that owing to the early arrival of the stage there is no business to speak of after eight o'clock, and they have decided to close their offices accordingly.

John Mazzera, one of the oldest residents of Volcano, died in that town last Friday, and was buried in the local cemetery on Sunday. It will be remembered that his daughter, who lives in Oakland, made a record-breaking trip in an automobile, specially hired for the purpose, to reach the bedside of her aged parent, who was then believed to be dying. He had been failing for many years, and his demise was not unexpected. The Rev. Father Dermody of Sutter Creek conducted the funeral obsequies, assisted by a choir from our sister town consisting, of Miss Ida Herman, Miss Brynole and Mrs A. Nixon. Besides the married daughter in Alameda county, deceased leaves a large number of mourning relatives.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of
Dr. J. C. Watson

Where Babies Swim.

"I spend my winters in Samoa," said a traveler. "It is always summer there. There the babies swim. Can you imagine a qualiter, a more charming sight than a host of babies, none over two years old, laughing and crowing and swimming like fish in pools of clear sea water? You will see this sight in Samoa. Samoan women believe sea baths benefit babies, and in that equable climate they bathe their little ones daily the year around. The youngsters soon learn to swim. They can swim before they can walk. And to see these pretty brown babies swimming in the sea is well worth a 5,000 mile trip to Samoa."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Extravagant Shoes.

During the reigns of William Rufus, Henry I. and Stephen all sorts of extravagant shoes were worn. The toes were sometimes long and pointed and sometimes made to curl like a ram's horn. Occasionally they were twisted in different directions, as though the feet were deformed. The clergy protested and threatened, but the fashion continued in spite of the maledictions. Several persons were excommunicated for wearing pointed shoes, but they took the risk.

Handling Facts.

The lady witness had become quite picturesque in her testimony, and the attorney had called her down in a way that had made her mad all over. "Confound yourself to facts if you please, madam," he said in conclusion. "Very well," she replied tartly. "You are no gentleman. How does that strike you?"—London Tit-Bits.

THE JACKSON SHOE STORE.

SATURDAY SPECIAL SALE.

CROCHET SHAWLS.

35 cents off the \$1.

\$1.00 shawls for	65c
\$1.25 " "	80c
\$1.50 " "	\$1.10
\$1.75 " "	\$1.20
\$2.00 " "	\$1.35
\$2.25 " "	\$1.50
\$2.50 " "	\$1.70
\$3.00 " "	\$2.00

ONE DAY.

February Premiums.

Buy \$2.50 worth and get a nice glass dish

JACKSON SHOE STORE

The Saturnalia.

The saturnalia was a midwinter feast of the Romans in honor of Saturn, beginning on Dec. 17. On this occasion great license was given to every one to do what he pleased, and even the slaves were permitted much liberty of speech and action. All work was suspended, the houses and temples were decorated, congratulations were exchanged and presents sent as with us at Christmas.

Better Be Careful.

A sporting paper recommends a certain way of avoiding the bites of a dog, however savage. All one has to do is to stand perfectly still and hold one's hand out. The dog, says the writer, will take the hand into his mouth, but will not bite it. But what guarantee have we that the dog knows this?—London Globe.

Differences of Opinion.

"Women are hard to understand," said the callow philosopher. "Not at all," answered Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta has never yet spoken her mind to me without making herself perfectly clear."—Washington Star.

The Height of Endurance.

"Are you capable of enduring toil, self sacrifice and personal discomfort in your determination to accomplish something you have set out to do?" inquired the man who gives advice. "Yes," answered the youth. "I can conscientiously say I am. I once colored a meerschaum pipe."—Exchange.

The Unkindest Cut.

"Is it true that your father is so angry with you that he even refuses to speak to you?" "Why, he won't recognize me at all. He is so angry that the last time we met he even cut my allowance."—Baltimore American.

Her Version of It.

"But didn't you promise when we were married that I should smoke in the house whenever I pleased?" "Yes, but you never please by smoking in the house. You displease—me."—Justus Moser.

I have also seen the world and after long experience have discovered that ennui is our greatest enemy and remunerative labor our most lasting friend. —Justus Moser.

DON'T FORGET

the name of the
BEST whiskey is
JESSE MOORE
and the goods are as
good as the name.

E. MARRE & BRO., AGENTS.

\$20,000 Stock to Select From

Men's Clothing, Hats, Neckwear and Shoes Ladies' and Children's Wear of all Kinds

WE ALSO HAVE FULL LINE
Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Trimmings, Laces and Embroidery, Ladies' and Children's Shirt Waists, Wrappers, Skirts, Leather Goods, Toilet Articles, Ladies' and Children's Neckwear of all kinds, Notions.

AGENT FOR CELEBRATED
Walkover, Ozt & Dunn, R. P. Reid and Napa

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. H. Hatcher

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed - 1/2 lb.
Sassafras - 1/2 lb.
Rhubarb - 1/2 lb.
Sage - 1/2 lb.
Licorice - 1/2 lb.
Ginger - 1/2 lb.
Cloves - 1/2 lb.
Mace - 1/2 lb.
Nutmeg - 1/2 lb.
Peppermint - 1/2 lb.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Wm. H. Hatcher*

NEW YORK.

16 months old

35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

Paid depositors for the year 1904-5, 4 percent on TERM DEPOSITS, 3 percent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....\$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve...350,500
Assets.....1,917,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Geo. W. Lorenz, Cashier.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President.....Alfonso Ginocholo
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Alfonso Ginocholo, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 25 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST.....Prop'r

Board and Lodging

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

All Stages stop at this hotel.

JACKSON.....CAL.

J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.

Cosmopolitan Liquor Store

JACKSON GATE, CAL.

Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS

SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers, special bottling.

Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.

Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

VANDERPOOL THE HARNESS MAKER

Plymouth, Cal.

Can Make or Repair your HARNESS in an up-to-date workmanlike manner.

He carries all kind of Harness and supplies in the line.

Buggies, Carriages & Carts Carriage Trimming a specialty. jae2

RICHARD WEBB

United States Commissioner

JACKSON, CAL.

Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. H. Hatcher

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

AN EDUCATION FOR \$50

UNTIL JANUARY 1, 1906

The Stockton Business College will allow the SPECIAL RATE of \$50 FOR SIX MONTHS.

NO EXTRAS

One charge for tuition admits pupils to any or all departments:

Commercial, Teachers' Shorthand, Telegraphic, Penmanship

THOROUGH COURSES

in charge of Specialists

BOARD AND LODGING at College Home ..\$13.00 PER MONTH..

Write today for information

STOCKTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA

Globe Hotel

NEW MANAGEMENT.

MRS. ANNIE HURST.....Prop'r

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AT REASONABLE RATES.

Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

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Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agent for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Companies.

Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

has stood the test 25 years. Average Annual Sales over One and a Half Million bottles. Does this record of merit appeal to you? No Cure, No Pay. 50c.

Enclosed with every bottle is a Ten Cent package of Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

AMADOR LEDGER & WEEKLY CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN

\$2.50 PER YEAR

AN INGENUOUS CRITICISM

(Original.)

I was sitting in my study working on a plan for a new novel when a servant entered and handed me a card: "Miss Gwendolyn Phipps."

I had never heard of Miss Phipps, and I especially object to being interrupted by visitors, so I tried through the servant to get rid of her. But I failed and finally received her.

I was not sorry I had done so, for the moment she entered I saw that she would make an excellent model for Bessie Gifford, a character I was about to draw. She was a petite blond and as dainty as a canary. She came in all blushing and smiles.

"Mr. Pendleton, I believe—Paul Pendleton. Such a lovely name for an author, and I notice you always select appropriate names for your characters."

"Please be seated, Miss Phipps, and tell me what I can do for you."

"I came to thank you," she said, sinking into a chair, her silk dress dropping into graceful folds, "but first I want you to tell me how you found out the conditions between Wallace and myself?"

"What conditions? What Wallace?"

"Wallace Ormsby, the hero of your last novel, 'The True Ring.' There it is," she held up a glittering solitaire on the third finger of her left hand. "It was very nice of you to transcribe his name and call him Ormsby by Wallace. But everybody knew all the same. At least I and my best and truest friend, Ida Ross, did. But then, she knew all about these troubles between Wallace and me. And how you did hit off that mean thing, Irene Tweney. You didn't call her by her right name at all, but then you couldn't call us all by our right names."

"My dear young lady, will you kindly tell me what you are talking about?"

"Why, about your plot for 'The True Ring,' of course. You haven't told me how you got hold of it. Ida declares she didn't tell, and of course Wallace couldn't have done so. Did he?"

"She looked at me with such a pretty, curious expression I had half a mind to admit that Wallace had given me the whole thing, but I feared the falsehood might lead to complications, so I said:

"I would like you to tell me wherein the plot of my 'True Ring' coincides with your own affairs."

"Silence gives consent. I knew it must be Wallace who told you. Of course you had to promise him you wouldn't say anything about it. Well, Wallace and I were lovers, just as Ormsby and Caroline were in the book. Then Irene Tweney, or Mabel Blake, as you call her, wants him for herself and interprets the family secret so as to reflect on Caroline (me). Wallace, despite the convincing circumstances, has faith in me until he applies the test, and then he gives the true ring of a real good, noble girl. The name is splendid."

"Great heavens! Is this all there is to that plot? Now I think it is about all the machinery on which I hung a network of subtle introspective philosophy which I and high grade critics consider uniquely Pendletonian."

"You have not yet told me," I said, "the denouement as it is in the real case—your case."

"Why, just as it is in the book, of course. You didn't change it a bit. Wallace applied the test exactly as Ormsby did, and I responded (blushing) just as Caroline did."

"It occurred to you that your lover read my novel and finding a similarity in my imaginary plot to his own and your conditions concluded to test you as he did?"

"Well, I declare! I never thought of that. I wonder if he did?"

"After all my character puts a general case that has occurred between thousands of lovers. I admit there is an art in this in the book that would be impossible in real life, though it is intended to represent real life."

"Ormsby was perfectly lovely, and Wallace was perfectly lovely too. He didn't use the same words as Ormsby, but they were just as noble and good and sweet and nice."

"I groaned. I had read hundreds of criticisms on my book, but this was the first that struck me as ingenious. My critic was one moment slapping me in the face, the next paying me the highest compliments, at times doing both at once."

"Miss Phipps," I said, "instead of your thanking me for bringing you and your lover together, which is all a mistake, permit me to thank you for this visit. It has created a revolution in me. Hereafter I propose to write novels that will be enjoyed by simple, ingenious people. Now, I want your permission to use you under an assumed name in my next novel."

"Will you?" she cried, clapping her hands. "Will you put me in? And Wallace?" she added timidly.

"I'll put you in. As to Wallace, I don't know him, so I couldn't, though I would like to just to please you."

I chatted with her for an hour, getting excellent material, much of which went into my new story just as she spoke it. I have struggled against small sales of my books before, my only recompense being the approval of a few high grade critics. When my next book appeared I gained the more substantial reward of dollars.

As Miss Phipps was passing out of my study door I was off in a dream of what I would make her do and say in my story and so wrap in the imaginary that I forgot the real flesh and blood. I was awakened by a pair of arms being thrown around my neck and a kiss.

It is well that I am fifty years old.

ARTHUR D. BERWICK.

\$1000 REWARD

Is offered as a guarantee that neither Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery contains alcohol, opium, or any harmful drug. Any one publishing false statements concerning their ingredients will be prosecuted. Dr. Pierce's Family Remedies are compounds of medicinal principles, scientifically extracted from native roots that cure the diseases for which they are recommended. They are medicines which have enjoyed the public confidence for over a third of a century. They are medicines not beverages, made to satisfy a craving for "boozing."

"Golden Medical Discovery" regulates and invigorates stomach, liver and bowels, and cures dyspepsia, purifies the blood and tones up the system generally.

"Favorite Prescription" cures female weakness, irregularities, exhausting drains, painful periods and kindred ailments peculiar to women. Accept no substitute for these medicines, each of which has a record of marvelous cures. Substitution means sedition on the part of the dealer who is looking for the greater profit on an inferior article.

"Our daughter who was attending college became very nervous and we were advised to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. E. A. Leonard, Grand Rapids, Mich. "We did so and then you advised us to get the 'Golden Medical Discovery' also. She took four bottles of the 'Prescription' and three of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and you never saw such a change in a person. She said she did not feel like the same person. She was about seven months pregnant at the time. I would recommend Dr. Pierce's medicines to every one. I advise parents who have young daughters who suffer from nervous troubles to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at once. I am sure it will help them."

50,000 COPIES AWAY. In copies of Medical Advertiser, a book that sold to the extent of 50,000 copies a few years ago, at \$1.50 per copy. Last year we gave away 50,000 worth of these invaluable books. This year we shall give away 50,000 more. Will you share in this benefit? If so, send only 25 cents stamps to cover cost of mailing only for book in still packages. Send 50c stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

In the Superior court, of the county of Amador, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Louis Napoleon Martell, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1906, at ten o'clock a. m., of said day, and at the court-room of said court, at the Courthouse in the city of Jackson, county of Amador, state of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of Louis Napoleon Martell, deceased, and for hearing the application of Delia Belle Martell, of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California, for the issuance to her of letters testamentary thereon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 23rd day of January, 1906.

C. L. CULBERT, Clerk of said Court.

By J. R. Huberty, Deputy Clerk.

Chas. H. Crocker, Attorney for Petitioner.

Notice of Assessment.

Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Location of principal place of business, Jackson, Amador county, California.

Location of works, Railroad Flat mining district, Calaveras county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1906, an assessment of five cents (\$5) per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States coin, to the secretary of the said company, at his office in the Marella Building on Summit street in Jackson, Amador county, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th day of Feb., 1906, will be declared delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1906, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, Secretary.

Office in the Marella Building, on Summit street, Jackson, Amador county, California.

Assessment Notice.

Moon Gold Mining Company.

Location of principal place of business, Valley Springs, Calaveras county, California.

Location of works, Camp Opera mining district near Buena Vista, Amador county, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1906, an assessment of five cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin to the secretary at the office of the company at Valley Springs, Calaveras county, California.

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THE OLDEST PAPER
Has largest circulation
Best advertising medium
It pays the Business Man to
Advertise in the Ledger.

THE AMADOR LEDGER

JOB PRINTING, CITY RATES

You can get your Billheads,
Letter Heads, etc. printed at
the Ledger for less than you
can buy blank stock for else-
where.

Envelops, per 1000 - - \$3.00
Posters, 1-4 sheet, 50 for - 1.50
" Half sheets - - 2.00

Magazine Section.

CHILDREN OF OFFICIALS.

THEY FORM ATTRACTIVE GROUP OF JUVENILE SOCIETY AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Sons of Many Public Men Earn Good
Salaries and Acquire Prominence
by Acting as Private and Confiden-
tial Secretaries.

There is much truth in the oft-repeated observation that the real rulers at Washington are the children who constitute the sunlight in the homes of many of the nation's highest officials and of the foreign diplomats resident in the United States as Uncle Sam's alien guests. Moreover, there has probably never been a time when the

private secretaries to their fathers. A son of Vice-President Fairbanks is associated in this capacity with the presiding officer of the United States Senate, while Jasper Wilson, son of the Secretary of Agriculture, has served his father in such a capacity for years past. Likewise, Senator Foraker and many members of both houses of Congress have installed their sons as their confidential assistants.

ADVISES LIMIT OF HUGS.

Woman Speaker Tells Girls How to Keep Best Man.

"If a man is obliged to stop in the midst of an ecstasy he is likely to come back again. Whereas, if he is sated, he is likely to hug another girl the next

SPAIN'S KING TO WED.

THE YOUTHFUL PRINCESS OF ENGLAND IS TO BECOME THE SPANISH QUEEN.

She is the Niece of this Country's Recent Guest, Prince Louis of Battenberg—Princess Ena the Royal Beauty of England.

All eyes will be turned toward Spain next May when the young King Alfonso XIII. will take the most beautiful and popular princess of England to be his queen.

The young girl who has at last been selected to share the throne with Alfonso is the Princess Ena of Battenberg, only daughter of Princess Henry, the youngest sister of King Edward.

Ever since Alfonso became King of Spain, and even when his mother acted as Queen Regent, his picturesque personality has been the talk of two continents. Long before he reached the marriageable age, even for a king, a new bride was picked out for him every day, and to members of his suite he would often say:

"Whom am I to marry to-day? The newspapers surely have found me another wife!"

But now that question no longer agitates Alfonso's court, for the beautiful Princess Ena has been chosen after a search which led the young monarch all over Europe. Country after country was visited, but the fastidious young king was often confronted by more fastidious young princesses, and after he had been out on his search for a while he found that royal princesses were not so anxious to become Queen of Spain as he had thought back in his luxurious palace.

When Alfonso visited England a few months ago there were dozens of young noblewomen paraded for his inspection, but his eyes flew to the young Princess Ena, and Alfonso, the unim-

pressionable, was conquered.

Few monarchs have had the meteoric career of this young King of Spain, and if the Princess who is to become his consort follows out the rules which have always governed her happy young life Alfonso will have at last found someone to keep him in the way he should go—an achievement which has never heretofore been accomplished.

He has frequently ridden out of the palace disguised as a soldier, a guard or even a peasant, and has gone for miles horseback riding or to attend some little fete which has come to his notice. Days have elapsed during which the queen mother and the entire court have searched high and low for the boy king without avail, but before the incident could be made public the young monarch would come riding back the way he had gone, happier for his boyish prank and checking remonstrance with the assurance that "I am the king."

The Princess Ena is regarded as the beauty of the royal household. She is but eighteen years old, and is the only girl in the family. Her three brothers adore her and are constantly giving her a "ripping" good time. Her elder brother, Prince Alexander, was recently in this country as a "middy" with the fleet of Prince Louis of Battenberg, his uncle.

This charming young woman made her debut last February at Buckingham Palace and created a furore. She is the favorite godchild and likely to become the principal heiress of Empress Eugenie.

Princess Ena is an enthusiastic sailor and motorist, and is the constant companion of her mother on numerous little trips in their yacht and through the beautiful country for which their home, the Isle of Wight, is noted. She is especially gifted with dramatic ability, and in a recent amateur production given in Kensington Palace she played the part of a vivandiere with marked success. She sings and dances exceptionally well.

FORESTRY A NECESSITY.

A BROAD, NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PRESERVATION NOT A FAD NOR A FANCY.

The Editor of the American Lumberman Urges Irrigation and Forestry Legislation—Quotes Some Noted Authorities.

(From the "American Lumberman" of Dec. 2, 1905.)

By request the American Lumberman reprints in this issue a part of the speech of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association, delivered before the American Forest Congress at Washington, D. C., in the early part of January, 1905. This address has much to commend it to the business men of the country. It was termed the sensational address of the congress, and perhaps deservedly so called because it sets forth in illuminated words the necessity of inaugurating a systematic movement looking toward the rehabilitation of forest lands and the planting of treeless areas.

The gentleman who delivered this able talk on forestry spoke from experience and close observation. He did not dillydally around with the usual commonplace platitudes about the importance of forestry, but by illustration showed for what purposes the forests were intended and the commercial value of their importance as compared with the recognized bulwarks of the nation. While he conceded the necessity of an army and navy to guard invasion and to protect and uphold the rights of the people in foreign countries he called particular attention to the desirability of maintaining an adequate forested area in order that the commercial interests of the United States might in like manner be preserved.

Mr. Maxwell's arraignment of the national lawmakers and his comments on the shortsightedness of those in charge of business interests were timely. While not subscribing fully and unreservedly to the views expressed the American Lumberman believes that his severe condemnation of past and present methods and practices will bring forth good results and that its republication will again turn public attention to the necessity of adopting laws which will correct evils in the future and provide a system of a just administration of the public land laws.

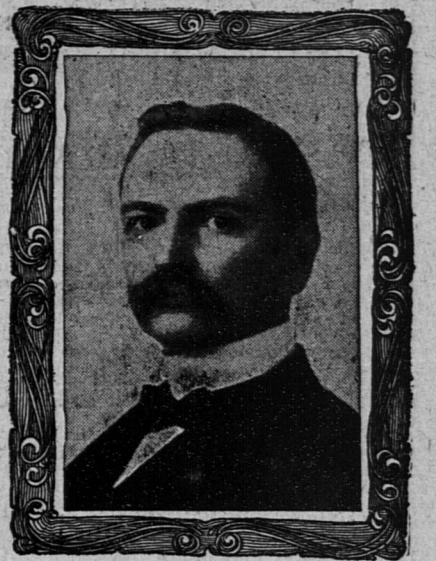
The attitude of the public toward forestry and irrigation is a peculiar one. Men evidently fail to recognize any personal interests in such questions. Some are totally indifferent; others admit the desirability of establishing reserves but want to leave it to those who are more directly concerned. Still others are lukewarm and, while readily admitting the benefits of forestry and irrigation projects, content themselves with waiting until there is more visible likelihood of the movement being successful. Still another faction is made up of those who are openly opposed to all forestry schemes, many national irrigation projects, and government intervention in such matters.

Until within recent years the forests of the country as a whole have been controlled by private owners. The

in the central states the forests give place to farms, in some instances not even a woodlot being spared. The people of this country unquestionably have abused the privilege of doing as they please with their own property for their immediate financial betterment, with the prospect of such practices resulting disastrously in the future.

Much of the land denuded of its timber is absolute forest land, fit for no purpose except possibly grazing, and not of the best character even for that use. Nature will require years to replace this protection so that a new forest may be brought forth, and this change never will be possible unless the woods and small growth which nature uses as a basis of the cover shall be protected.

It is impossible to secure the adoption of laws looking toward the establishment of a new custom of national scope without a widespread public demand for the change believed by its supporters to be an improvement over existing customs. Few if any have the effrontery openly to take the field against the forestry movement, as all fair minded people realize the necessity of keeping a part of the country protected by a forest cover. The claim of science that forests are necessary to protect the rainfall as an aid in this regulation generally is admitted.



GEORGE H. MAXWELL,
Executive Chairman, the National Irrigation Association.

On the subject the attitude of the people as a whole is this: "Yes, forestry is a mighty good thing, but I am too busy with my little affairs to take any personal interest in it and then I would not be directly benefitted in any way." Let the other fellow who is going to get some advantage from it fight for it. It is about time for the public to wake up and begin to take notice. Mr. Maxwell's speech strikes a high note and should create sufficient noise thoroughly to awaken the sleepers.

FORESTS SHOULD BE PROTECTED. An Address Before the American Forest Congress.

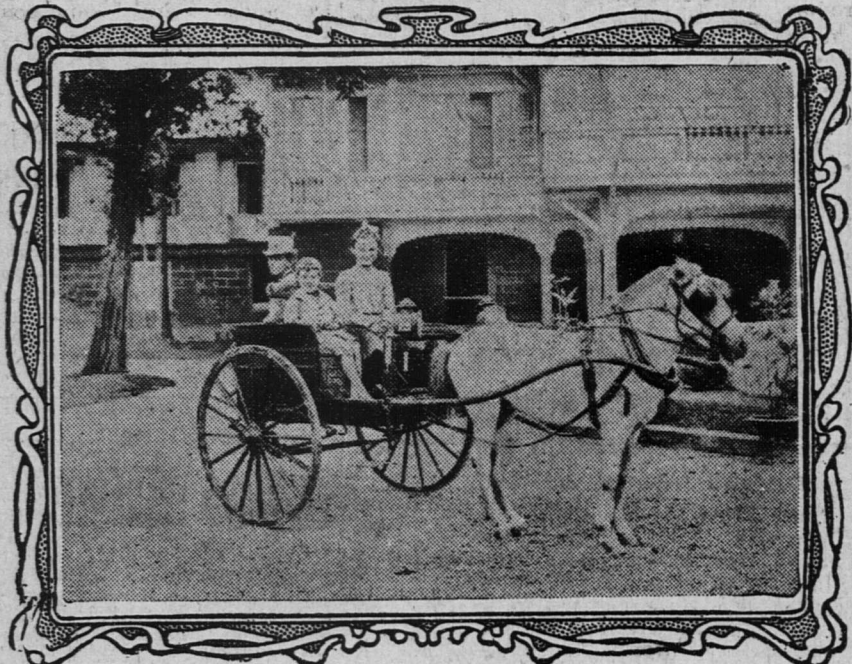
In the American Lumberman's exhaustive report of the proceedings of the American Forest Congress, held in Washington, D. C., in January last, in the installment presented March 24 was given the address of George H. Maxwell, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association. In view of the early meeting of congress Mr. Maxwell's recommendations, which follow, are timely and valuable.

I think the mistake we make today and always have made is in looking upon this question of forestry as in any sense a sectional question. It is necessarily as much a national question as is the maintenance of an army or the construction of a navy. (Applause.)

I wish I had the power by some telephatic process of impressing upon the mind of every man present the picture that is in my own mind as I stand here.

I crossed the Mississippi river on my way to the west a little over two years ago on a ferryboat on which was loaded a train of overland passenger cars; and as we crossed that great river opposite the city of New Orleans, during one of the greatest floods in years, the water was almost up to the tops of the levees on both sides of the river. It was a serious question whether the city of New Orleans was not in danger; and as we landed on the west side of the river we looked down over the bank and saw the plantations away down below the level of the water and exposed to overflow and destruction any moment that artificial barrier might break. Before we had gone twenty-four hours farther west the levee did break and one of those great crevasses was formed and it practically destroyed the crop for that season over a large area; though other localities and the city of New Orleans were saved by the diminished pressure of the flood on the adjacent levees.

(Continued on next page.)



SECRETARY TAFT'S CHILDREN IN THEIR PONY CART AT WASHINGTON.

ever-changing coterie of households which go to make up the official circle at the American capital has included so many junior members as at present.

At the head of the list, of course, stand the young people of the White House household. Of the half dozen young folks of the Roosevelt clan, Theodore, Jr., who is attending Harvard, and Kermit, the second son, who is away at school, now spend comparatively little time at the White House save at holiday seasons; but Miss Alice, the flaxen-haired Miss Ethel and the younger boys, Archibald and Quentin, are much in evidence at the Presidential mansion, and one and all go in for riding, driving and the other strenuous athletic pursuits in which their parents take such delight. Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks have a family of sons and daughters which, though widely scattered most of the time, is reunited several times each season in Washington.

During many administrations the President's official family has been made up of men well advanced in years, whose households included few young people, but in this respect the present Cabinet is an exception, for in a majority of the Cabinet homes young America is well represented. Secretary of State Root has two manly sons and a daughter, Miss Edith, who is a chum of Miss Alice Roosevelt. Secretary of War Taft has two lively children—a daughter, who is a playmate of Ethel Roosevelt, and a son yet younger, who has the reputation of being a phenomenally bright lad—a prestige



GRANDSON OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.
perhaps due to the fact that when his father was Governor of the Philippines this little chap picked up a knowledge of four different languages.

Postmaster-General Cortelyou has four handsome children. The two youngest are girls with beautiful dark eyes, while the eldest are boys and boon companions of the two sons of Commissioner of Corporations Garfield, a son of the martyr President and one of the closest personal friends of President Roosevelt. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has several children, but his daughter, Miss Flora, who was so prominent in the younger social circles in Washington during the McKinley administration, has spent the past few years in Paris. The American colony at the French capital also includes the Misses Shaw, daughters of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the son, Earl Shaw, remains in this country.

The sons of many of the nation's officials are enabled to earn handsome salaries from Uncle Sam by acting as

night. Therefore, I say if you would keep your best beau limit your hugs."

This is unqualified commendation given by Mrs. S. M. Cory, of the Society for Political Study of Dr. T. S. Hanrahan's rules for courtship. The doctor, rector of the Sacred Heart church of West Fitchburg, Mass., outlined his ideas of the curtailment of tenderness in a sermon to young women.

"Lights in the parlor," he said, "should not be turned down too low. Don't be stingy with the gas. The final hug should be at 10 o'clock sharp. Young men should not stay later than this hour."

"I thoroughly agree," declared Mrs. Cory, "with the 10 o'clock theory on stay-at-home nights. I am a firm believer in no chaperons, and I think the young man should take his girl out and entertain her during the period of courtship if anything in that line is to be expected of him as a husband. If he is content to sit about the house all the time it is a bad sign."

"The matter of turning the lights low is largely dependent on how pretty the girl is. If she answers the description of certainly plain, I should suggest that a little softening of the illumination might be a good thing."

"A mother and a father cannot too thoroughly investigate the character of the man their daughter is to marry. And right here I should like to explode the theory that a good son makes a good husband. I think, on the contrary, the good son is so wrapped up in the virtues of 'mother' that it frequently blinds him to those of his wife."

"A long engagement is bound to be bad. Warm-over sentiment is much like warmed-over potatoes—flat and tasteless. The fire and spirit go out of the love-making, and there you are."

Despite this opinion Mrs. Cory laughs at Dr. Hanrahan's statement that he cannot see what people find to talk about when they go together for years.

"Love-making, which makes the lovers such a nuisance to others," she explained, "is so all-absorbing that it supplies all conversational needs, as anybody who has ever been in love can testify."

It Was Only a Counterfeit.

Jacob Riis, the sociologist, in an address to a workingmen's club, praised generosity.

"I see a handful of children here," he said. "May they grow up generous. May none of them grow up into such a man as an old banker whom I know."

"He is a millionaire banker, and he lives in a palace, but his heart is as hard as steel and as cold as ice."

"One of his men completed, the other day, his twenty-fifth year of service. For twenty-five years this honest man had worked for the banker faithfully. He and his chief were both poor at the beginning, but where, in the quarter century, the banker has accumulated millions, the faithful, middle-aged bookkeeper has accumulated only a few hundreds. His salary, you see, was only \$25 a week."

"He didn't think the banker would remember the twenty-fifth anniversary of his engagement, but the old man did. That morning he handed the bookkeeper a sealed envelope."

"'George,' he said, 'to-day ends the twenty-fifth year of your work for me, and you have worked steadily and well. In this envelop is a memento of the occasion.'"

"The bookkeeper opened the envelope, trembling and eager. Within lay his employer's photograph. That was all."

"In the face of a disappointment so bitter the poor fellow could say nothing."

"'Well,' asked the banker, 'what do you think of it?'"

"'It's just like you,' said the bookkeeper simply."



MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE.

This English Actress Would Refuse Divorce to Couples
Who Have Children.

Miss Olga Nethersole, the distinguished English actress who is now producing in this country a new society drama, "The Labyrinth," speaks with intense conviction against divorces to families in which children have been born to the marriage. When the production of the play was first broached to Miss Nethersole she was more than willing to produce it not alone for the excellent opportunities afforded her for dramatic inspiration, but she found that it had a serious purpose in teaching humanity an object lesson. In fact most of the plays which Miss Nethersole has produced have hidden somewhere lessons to be taught the founders of homes.

"'Hervieu,' she said in an interview, 'has shown in his drama, 'The Labyrinth,' the indissoluble bond the child makes between husband and wife and the terrible consequences of a disruption of such a union."

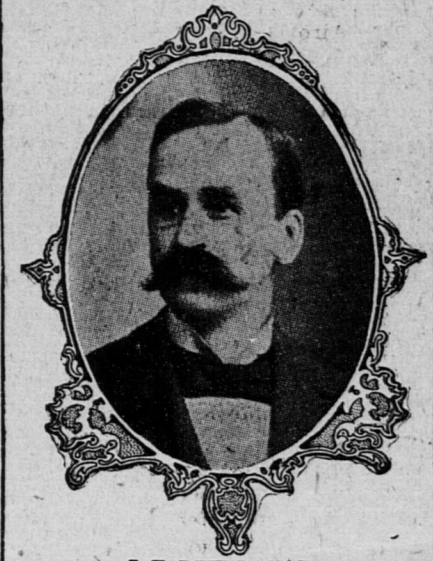
What does marriage mean," she asked, "if not parentage? The relationship and responsibilities, not of husband and wife, but of father and mother, are those which should be accepted when a man and woman are joined in marriage. To tear apart by law the tie which binds a couple together, after they have brought children into the world, is to destroy the home and to rob those children of all the influences which develop them into good citizens. Divorce is an injustice to the offspring of marriage; it places a barrier between them and one of their parents—offentimes both; it warps their development; it embitters their souls. No such desecration of

the home should be permitted by law."

"But what of the many cases in which repeated cruelty makes it impossible for a wife to live with her husband?" was asked.

"Such domestic tragedies occur, it is true, and occur with sad frequency," Miss Nethersole replied. "But even then there should be no absolute disruption of the marriage tie. Separation solves the question. Let them live apart, although still married, and perhaps a reconciliation will take place, and happiness come out of misery, in the end. Then the children will still have a father and mother, although they may spend most of the time with one of their parents. There will at least be no possibilities of placing them under the care of another mother or another father, by a second marriage. A spiritual nucleus, about which the home again might unite, would still exist."

"Uniformity is the first step that is needed in the formation of the divorce laws of the United States. There are different codes in almost every State, and one may be a criminal in one and not in another. Then the divorces are easily granted on too many grounds. In England there are three causes for which divorce may be secured—infidelity, cruelty and desertion. In this country there seem to be half a dozen or more, but America is ahead of France at least in one respect. There people who may have been divorced may not remarry each other. Such a law is a sin, for in the reunion of the pair lies the only hope for the salvation of the home."



J. E. DEFEBUAUGH,
Editor of the "American Lumberman."

preponderance of the country covered with forests had deluded the people into a belief that they were of minor importance as forests and of primary importance as manufacturing materials. The result has been that under private administration the forested areas largely have disappeared and at the present time little if any attention is being given to providing for a second growth. In the north the fires destroy what the loggers leave and

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for lighting their homes and estates in preference to any other method of lighting.

This catalog tells how the special Angle burner and the shape of the glassware (see above illustration) give combustion so perfect that the Angle Lamp never smokes or smells whether burned at full height or turned low; why the lamp is lighted and extinguished like gas; the advantage of having the under-shadow of other lamps done away with completely, also why the Angle Lamp burns 75 to 75 less oil than any other for the same amount of light. And then offers you a 30 Days Trial. And it does more—gives you the benefit of our ten years experience with all lighting methods. Before you forget it—before you turn over this leaf—write for catalog "15," listing 25 varieties of The Angle Lamp from \$1.00 up.

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I could not help thinking to myself whether it might not be possible some day or other to awaken the people of the Mississippi valley to the realization of the fact that forestry is a problem extending from New Orleans to the continental divide of the Rocky mountains on the west, to Canada on the north and to the crest of the Alleghenies on the east, where the Ohio river has its source; and that failure and destruction are inevitable if it shall be expected in the years to come to control that great flood by increasing the levees to protect the sugarbowl of the nation. The time will come when they cannot build them higher and the country will revert to a swamp condition and be as desolate as it is today where the St. Francis basin is covered with water through which you may look down and see the tops of trees that once grew on dry land. How are you going to prevent that?

This great problem of forestry, is not alone a matter of sentiment, it is just as much a cold blooded question of business. The speakers who preceded me have spoken upon the importance of forestry to the nation, and have listened with much interest to their masterly discussion on the relation of forestry to mining, and it brought more forcibly than ever to my mind the conviction that the whole country and those engaged in all its industries are fast coming to recognize the importance of forestry. I regret that we cannot include the lower house of congress. They do not seem to have yet waked up to it.

How to Get Things Done.

I am not going to take up your time with any further dissertations upon the importance of forestry. But I want to offer some practical suggestions as to what we should do to get what we want done. I listened with the greatest interest and pleasure to the president's address yesterday and one of his sentences struck me very forcibly. He said: "We want to change the hope of accomplishment to the knowledge of accomplishment." That is the thing that we must have a clear cut idea of what we are going to do and of what we want Congress to do—so plain and clear that there is no possibility of any man saying so stupid that he cannot understand it.

We have listened to these gentlemen here today telling of the necessities of the mining industries and of the injustices brought about by insufficient laws. There is a most simple way to get all the things done that they have recommended, and more, too. The first is to come to a perfect understanding with a business bureau of the government, if we can create such a bureau, and the way to do that is to pass the bill consolidating the forest reserves under the control of Gifford Pinchot. (Applause.) And after you have done that and he has consulted with the lumberman and the miner and the farmer and understands what they want, then back him up and make your congressman help to get it done.

A Case of Masterly Inactivity.

Let us look at the business end of that proposition. Other things besides bees have business ends. For a number of years the president of the United States, the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office have been trying to impress upon congress, without success, the necessity of repealing the timber and stone act. I want to give the exact facts. The president, in December, 1902, more than two years ago, called the attention of congress in the strongest possible language to the necessity of doing something to stop the frauds and depredations upon the public domain under the timber and stone act. The secretary said in his annual report more than two years ago:

"The timber and stone act will, if not repealed or radically amended, result ultimately in the complete destruction of the timber on the unappropriated and unreserved public lands."

I find these words in the report of the senate committee on the public lands, and the date is February 19, 1903:

"It can be plainly seen that all the valuable timber lands of the United States will be owned by speculators within three years if the opportunity to acquire them at \$2.50 an acre is continued."

That was February 19, 1903. It is now pretty close to February 19, 1905, and one year from that date the three years will be exhausted and the timber land will be gone according to this official statement.

Has the bill been repealed? No! Has the house of representatives done anything to stop this shameful waste of the public property under the timber and stone act? No!

They have done nothing whatever to stop the abuses and frauds constantly being committed under that act.

President Speaks the Necessity.

Again the following year the president in his message to congress made substantially the same recommendations. They were reiterated by the secretary of the interior. The senate committee on public lands recommended a bill to repeal the timber and stone act and the senate passed the bill in the last session of congress. It went to the public lands committee of the house of representatives. T. B. Walker appeared before that committee and waved his magic wand and they gave two votes for the repeal of the timber and stone act. The senate bill is lying there in that committee yet.

In this session of congress without waiting for anything, or for anybody to do anything, they passed a resolution in the public lands committee of the house continuing this whole subject over until the next session of congress.

The next session of congress will convene at a time within two months of the expiration of the three years within which the senate committee told congress that all the timber land would be gone unless they got action.

In the two years that have expired since the president has called the attention of congress to the shameful waste of the public property under the timber and stone act over 2,000,000 acres of timber land, the greater part of it, the magnificent timber of the northwest, which, according to the report of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of the general land office, is worth anywhere from \$20 to \$100 an acre for the mere value of the stumpage, to say nothing of the young timber or the land itself.

Four Million Dollar Loss.

In other words, as a result of the deliberate delay of the public lands committee of the house, instead of having the value of the stumpage from the 2,000,000 acres of timber in the national treasury we have parted with

the timber and the land and the young growth and everything for \$2.50 an acre. Taking the value of that timber at what the stumpage actually sold for upon some of the government land in Minnesota, \$15.06 an acre, the government has lost \$40,000,000 by that proceeding. But the stumpage on the 3,000,000 acres located during the last two years would have realized \$70,000,000 from that stumpage and have had our young forest trees planted in southern California and the surplus left over. (Applause.)

A Few Suppositions.

We are told that there is going to be a deficit this year in the treasury of the United States of \$22,000,000. If we had not thrown away that \$70,000,000 we could have covered that deficit at least twice over and still have had money left in the treasury. In other words the public lands committee of the house has thrown away over \$70,000,000 of the people's money in the last two years. If we should put this total loss at only \$50,000,000, the two years it has amounted to over \$2,000,000 a month or about \$70,000 a day.

Now suppose some enterprising and ingenious person had succeeded in tunneling under the United States treasury and cut a hole into the vaults and carried off \$70,000 a day. Don't you suppose you could get the people of the United States to make up the public lands committee if it required some action by it to stop that stealing? That is exactly what is going on for if the house public lands committee does nothing in this session of congress (and it has already voted to do nothing) the loss to this country

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At the head of the biggest printing office in the world at the age of 34. That is the position in which Charles A. Stillings finds himself to-day. When the Hon. Frank W. Palmer resigned from the office of Public Printer last summer, President Roosevelt found himself facing the necessity of making one of the most important appointments that had ever fallen to his lot to consider. The printing required for the United States Government is so voluminous and of such diversified detail that it is necessary to operate the enormous plant in which the printing is produced, in the most perfect way. At the head of this great printery the President knew he must place a man who would be manly among men, strong of character, quick of decision and with a thorough grasp of every detail of the printing business in everyone of its many branches. Many men backed by strong political influence were presented to the President for his consideration in making the appointment for Public Printer, but none seemed to be possessed of all of the necessary qualifications, until his attention was directed to a progressive young man whose knowledge of the printing business covered the entire field and who had had practical experience in Boston, Philadelphia and Washington—one Charles A. Stillings. And so, after a thorough examination into Mr. Stillings' commercial career, the President, finding that Mr. Stillings' ability was just what he had been looking for, appointed him as the executive head of the Government Printing Office. The Senate promptly confirmed the President's appointment and so Mr. Stillings has become the active head of the establishment.

A brief idea of the volume of business conducted by the Government Printing Office may be obtained from the following figures. Last year they paid in wages to its various employees the sum of \$4,616,781.70 and nearly three millions more were spent for various supplies, including paper, new machinery and maintenance of the plant. Every dollar of this great sum is expended under the check of the Public Printer and it is evident that much wisdom is needed in handling money where so large an amount is involved.

Mr. Stillings is especially fitted by training, inclination, and ability for the position. He forms an attractive addition to the ranks of the young men with whom President Roosevelt has

Revolutionary Russia.

Like the Stuarts of Great Britain and the Bourbons of France, the reigning dynasty of Russia goes from blunder to blunder. Such a revolution as is in progress throughout European Russia cannot be suppressed by the sword. The thing to have done was to make concessions to the spirit of liberty when the agitation began. Grants that would have been hailed as liberal a year ago would be rejected with scorn to-day as wholly insufficient.

The revolution is strikingly like that of France, and there will be no stopping it. The proletariat has fought and tasted blood. Suppose they suppress the revolt in Moscow? It will break out at some other point—in Poland, or Lithuania, or Finland, or elsewhere between the Baltic and the Black seas. The army will be kept on the jump, and its loyalty put to the supreme test. Then, when order has been shot into the nation, and reigns everywhere as it once did at Warsaw, the revolution will break out afresh in Moscow or somewhere else, and it will all have to be done over, again.

Before the thing is finished, Russia will be a republic; not a free republic, but a revolutionary republic guided by a Cromwell or a Napoleon. And if such should be her destiny, she will be a mighty ugly customer in a quarrel with a neighbor, just as England was in the middle of the seventeenth century, just as France was at the close of the eighteenth century.

For a full 100 years republicanism has been driving autocracy to the wall in Europe. France is a pretty good republic and getting better every day. The Kaiser of the great German Empire has in the Reichstag a partner in the government, oftentimes a very meddlesome and a very obstinate partner at that. The Cortez holds the purse of Spain, and Italy is a constitutional monarchy. Austria-Hungary has a legislature, and the Scandinavian peoples have enjoyed liberty for ages.

Russia is rousing from the slumber of centuries and she cannot be put to sleep again. There will be battle and blood and terror, but it will end in a republic—at least, in a legislature—and then Russia will begin the new lesson of learning what liberty is and what to do with it.

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SCENE IN MINNESOTA.
Timber Devastation After Lumbering and Fire.

dent's address yesterday and one of his sentences struck me very forcibly. He said: "We want to change the hope of accomplishment to the knowledge of accomplishment." That is the thing that we must have a clear cut idea of what we are going to do and of what we want Congress to do—so plain and clear that there is no possibility of any man saying so stupid that he cannot understand it.

We have listened to these gentlemen here today telling of the necessities of the mining industries and of the injustices brought about by insufficient laws. There is a most simple way to get all the things done that they have recommended, and more, too. The first is to come to a perfect understanding with a business bureau of the government, if we can create such a bureau, and the way to do that is to pass the bill consolidating the forest reserves under the control of Gifford Pinchot. (Applause.) And after you have done that and he has consulted with the lumberman and the miner and the farmer and understands what they want, then back him up and make your congressman help to get it done.

of \$70,000 a day—\$2,000,000 a month—\$25,000,000 a year, and it is much more than that will go right along and continue until all the timber land of the government has been stolen. That will be a little over a year, according to the report of the senate public lands committee. And after the land is all gone—after the horse has been stolen—the house public lands committee will awaken from its Rip Van Winkle slumbers and close the stable door with a bang.

Some Things to Do.

Before I close I wish to specify some definite and specific things which should be done:

First—Repeal the timber and stone act.

Second—Pass the consolidation bill putting the government forests under the management of the bureau of forestry.

Third—Provide by national legislation that every acre of agricultural land that can be reclaimed under the national irrigation system must be saved for the homemaker who will go there and make a home upon it.

In that way you can break up the timber combinations, and in that way only, because the land thieves of North Dakota, under the commutation clause, the land thieves of Montana, under the desert land act, the land thieves under the timber and stone act in—well, perhaps I might be permitted to mention Oregon (laughter) are working together. You will have to explode some of those Japanese shells among them to break up the combination.

To show you why we cannot depend upon congressmen from the timber states of the west to correct this enormous evil, a year ago both Oregon senators and both representatives from Oregon were bitterly opposed to any change in the land laws. Representatives Hermann and Williamson both went before the committee and protested against any change. Mr. Hermann was before the committee. At that exact moment the Oregon grand jury was in session in the city of Portland, composed of men drawn by lot from all over the state, and that grand jury urged the repeal of all those laws—the timber and stone act, the desert land act and the commutation clause—and sent a memorial to the public lands committee to that effect. Now the grand jury has had some business with Mr. Hermann since that time. (Laughter and applause.)

In all those western states the state has the power to form districts for local public improvements, such as irrigation districts, sanitary districts, drainage districts or levee districts, and I for one do not believe that that is the right policy that the national government should assume the burden of protecting from fire forests now owned by men who have gotten them from the government for one-tenth of their value. The state and nation should co-operate to form forestry districts and have assessments levied on all private lands in the district, and every acre should contribute its proportion to the cost of preserving it from fire. (Applause.)

There is one more thing that I was going to urge as a mere matter of personal opinion. In making the suggestion I do not speak for California or for the National Irrigation Association, but for myself alone. I have lived all my life a republican and my earlier years advocated the republican doctrine of a tariff for protection in many political campaigns in my native state of California from the Oregon line to Mexico; but because I believe in preserving our industries and not in destroying them I believe that in order to preserve the forest industries of this nation we should repeal every tariff law imposing a tariff upon the products of the forest, whether timber or wood or wood pulp, at any rate for a limited number of years and until we shall have planted forests enough to take care of our own forests all the wood and timber we may use in any one year.

There are a number of other things that I have in my mind to suggest that ought to be done:

Pass the Appalachian Bill.

One is to pass the Appalachian forestry bill, which is ready to be passed. Another is to stop now and for all time all exchange of lands in forest reserves for other lands. If the government needs any such land let it buy them and pay for them their fair value and no more. All less land swap should be called in and canceled and no more ever issued under any circumstances. The forest law exchange law should be repealed.

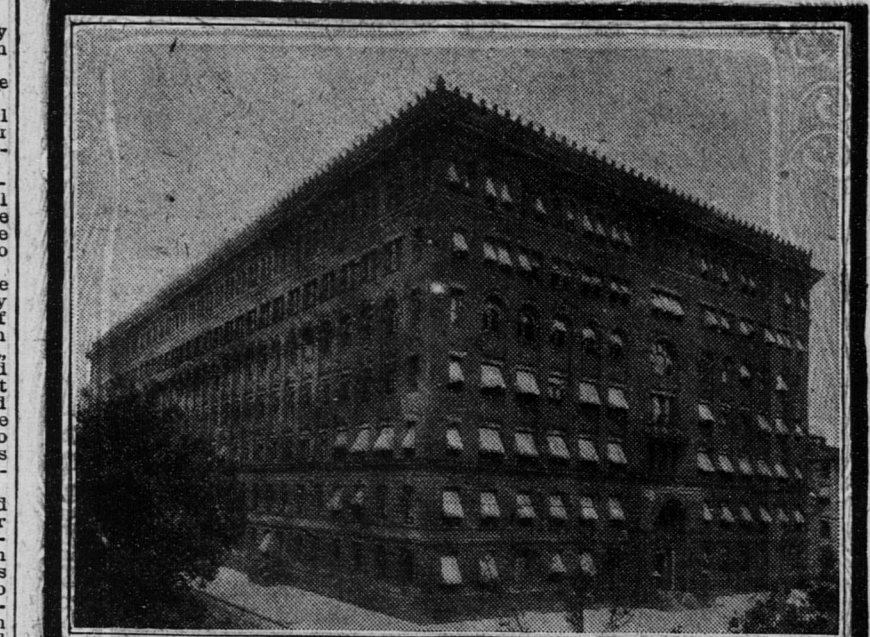
The bill providing for the consolidation of the government forestry interests is ready to be passed by the senate and should be passed in this session of congress. It has already passed the house; and if this session of congress adjourns without the bill being passed by the house which has passed the senate, repealing the timber and stone act, every member of the public lands committee ought to be held up to popular obloquy and whipped at the cart's tail with a lash

Don't Ask Again.

An amusing incident is related of Nat Goodwin, the actor. Not long ago Goodwin was standing on the corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, New York City, where three car lines converge, when a seedy-looking individual, apparently from the country, approached him questioningly.

"I want to go to the Brooklyn Bridge," he said, looking in perplexity at the cars rushing in six different directions.

"Very well," said Goodwin, severely.



The Government Printing Office
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Charles A. Stillings, the New Public Printer.

surrounded himself in the administration of the Government affairs. He received his education in the Phillips Grammar School and the English High School at Boston. After leaving school he entered his father's printing office, where he received a varied and thorough experience in all branches of the trade, finally working up to the position of general manager and later becoming sales manager of the Griffith Stillings Press, an organization which took over the business formerly conducted by Mr. Stillings, Sr.

In all of Mr. Stillings' transactions he has shown an unusual aptitude for organization, and, possessing a marked degree of personal magnetism has drawn into a close friendship with himself many men of dignity and position. Mr. Stillings is a Mason, having attained the honors of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a Mystic Shriner.

"you can go this time, but never ask me again."

An Improvised Excuse.

Tommy was absent from school for one entire day. But he brought a note of excuse the next morning, which would prove that he had been detained at home legitimately. The writing was hardly that of a feminine hand, and the note appeared to have been written laboriously. Furthermore, the penmanship seemed to be strangely familiar to his teacher. The note read as follows:

"Dear Teacher: Please excuse Tommy for not coming to school yistday, he couldn't come. I tore my pants. Yours truly, Mrs. Mulligan."

Here lies the body of Mary Ann, her head on the bosom of Abraham. It's pleasant and sweet for Mary Ann, but mighty tough for Abraham.

that would make him feel the full weight of an outraged national public sentiment. (Applause.) They are not liable to punishment criminally, but they are morally responsible for every fraud committed under the timber and stone act since they shelved the bill to repeal it passed by the senate in the last session of congress.

It is not enough merely to repeal the timber and stone act. Every acre of public forest lands or brush or woodlands which conserves a water supply should be at once embraced in permanent forest reserves, the title to be always retained by the national government and the stumpage of matured timber only to be sold.

Wonderful Possibilities of the Arid Region.

The whole great plains region should be studied and developed as a vast area which can be transformed from a semi-arid region to one of great fertility and more humid climate by the planting of immense areas, hundreds of thousands of acres, of

new forests by the national government on the wide level prairies and bare, rolling foothills which are now supposed to be among the waste places of the land and fit only for grazing ground for a few stray cattle and sheep.

It is the vast possibilities of forest planting and timber production in this region that make it almost a crime against future generations to part to stockmen under such a scheme as the Kinkaid bill for the creation of large grazing estates in private ownership.

The mining interests more immediately than any other ought to oppose this 640-acre homestead idea anywhere in the great plains or Rocky mountain states and help to inaugurate a great national policy of planting new forests, not only to furnish wood and timber for the mines but to conserve and increase the rainfall, regulate the flow of the rivers, stop floods and furnish water for irrigation.

Couldn't Milk the Bicycle.

Some years ago, soon after bicycles began to be freely used throughout the United States, an agent for a New York house turned up at a village in Central New York. He expatiated to an old farmer upon the virtues of the new machine, dwelling upon what a time-saver it was, and withal how fashionable it would be for the old farmer to be able to ride down to the village on one of the new-fangled machines whenever he wanted to.

"Why," said the salesman, "whenever you go to the postoffice, bank, or store, everybody will stop and stare at Farmer Wilson, and pretty soon you'll be the most-talked-of man in the whole county."

"That may be so," replied the farmer, "but I tell you I'm a-needin' a good new cow mo'n I am one o' them things you're a-talkin' about."

Nevertheless, the agent extracted a promise that the old man would save up his money and purchase a bicycle when the agent came around in the fall.

According to promise, the agent was on hand in the fall with the wheel. The farmer took him in charge and carried him out to the lot and showed him a fine Jersey cow.

"That's what I bought with the money I saved up for you," said the farmer. And without waiting for the agent to recover from his surprise he went on: "I 'lowed that I needed the cow mo'n I did the bicycle, an' there she is. Ain't she a beauty?"

When the agent recovered his breath he said: "You'll look funny riding that cow to town, won't you?"

"Ya'as," drawled out the old farmer, "but I'd look a darned sight funnier tryin' to milk a bicycle."

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THE COURTSHIP OF WESLEY

By
Lottie Wells Smith

As Wesley plodded down the main road he glanced guiltily back over the green fields where straight rows of tobacco spread their broad leaves ripe for cutting. There was deeper guilt in his heart, too, when he thought of the project upon which he was bent. Never before had he done anything that he would have been ashamed to tell out in class-meeting at the little cross roads chapel where he was one of the younger leaders. The tall, gawky shadow he cast along the white road seemed a sort of premonitory figure of that better self that would follow him the rest of his life like an accusing angel. And it was all on account of a woman; not that she was to blame, except for the fact that she had soft white skin and fair hair, and the tiniest of feet that made his own seem monstrous, and the daintiest little figure, the kind that a big muscular fellow like Wesley yearns to hold in his arms.

Wesley had never been a ladies' man until the school teacher came into the neighborhood but he had been captured from the evening he drove to the station and she had sat beside him in the little spring wagon during the five miles they had to go in the September twilight. The scent of her gauzy handkerchief played about his senses for a week afterward; it was different from any perfume that had entered his nostrils, sweet as basil, marjoram, and a generous sprinkling of musk in the closely packed little chapel of Sunday mornings. Propinquity, that strong promoter of the tender passions, sealed his doom, for the school teacher boarded in his own house and came to bear upon him all the varied and wonderful charms of woman.

He felt himself the most highly favored man in the universe to be able to live under the same roof with her, and keep the little box behind the sheet on stove filled with wood sawed and split to a nicety, to handle a refractory fire behind the school house as an example to all others who should dare to defy the teacher's authority, and a hundred other offices that a big, strong man can perform for a young and fragile member of his household, that brought him unspeakable joy.

So far, however, from believing these offices were gaining for him the desired favor, Wesley would have dispensed



"MAREY A MAN JUST BECAUSE HE CAN WRITE?"

In half of his muscular power to rectify a deficiency that he feared would be an unsurmountable barrier between him and the young school marm.

It was a common enough failing in the neighborhood in which Wesley lived, but six months before, the fact that he could not write his own name, would have embarrassed him a great deal. The school teacher had come into his life, however, it had become a real life in the flesh. Vesley had struggled with the little imps of the alphabet in the room by candle light when all the other members of the household were asped in slumber; but the goal of his ambition measured a distance that was beyond the feverish impatience that possessed him.

Wesley had been trembling on the verge of a proposal many times and had committed himself long ago to this barrier. For the idea of impressing the school teacher in writing had to have fixed itself in his mind being the only method of procedure through which he could hope for a re-creation. So it was an overwhelming desire to settle his fate, coupled with a uselessness of attaining the educational qualification of being able to pen his name in an epistle, that led him to procure the copy of another party, upon which he was bound this afternoon.

The party he had decided to utilize was one Silas Mansur, postmaster and general groceryman combined; and as he was under obligation to him for mail loan, Wesley thought he might as well have it canceled in this way.

He had chosen a time of the day when would run the least chance of encountering loungers about the store, and enough the coast was clear and

Silas was seated on a high chair behind the counter regaling himself with the latest postal card news that had come in.

"Howdy, Wes," he greeted, reluctantly placing the cards in their respective pigeon holes as the visitor came behind the counter. "Air ye through cuttin'?"

"Well, I-I ain't clean through," was the embarrassed answer—"but I lef' off for a little spell, as I got a matter I want fixed up, an' I thought this would be the bes' time of day to ketch you."

"Well, ef it's that little loan, I reck'n—"

"No, I ain't after pesterin' you 'bout that, Si," Wesley interrupted, to the other's relief, and tattooing awkwardly on the desk, he blurted out:

"Si, I've come down here to git you to do sump'n I can't do myself, an' that's to write a letter fer me!"

"Oh, that's it, is it?" Silas asked, with a grin, noticing the other's embarrassment. "Well, I reck'n I kin 'commode you," he added, taking his pen from behind his ear. "Who's the lady?" eyeing Wesley suspiciously.

"I reck'n you know," was the answer, with a responsive grin to hide his embarrassed flush.

Then as Silas began to draw the school teacher's name, writing it at the same time with many flourishes at the top of the sheet he had spread before him, Wesley grinned broader, and confessed with more blushes that that was the young lady in question.

"Now about the beginnin'?" was Si's next question with his most professional air, making ready to start. "You kin make it a little stronger by adding some words on the next line." Silas indicated with his pen the line below the one upon which the lady's name was inscribed, for the benefit of the uninitiated Wesley—"but that's accordin' to your intentions to the young lady." He paused for Wesley to intimate.

"Then you might make it a little stronger," the other suggested sheepishly after a pause.

"To the young lady that has my heart, how is that?" Silas poised his pen inquiringly.

Wesley nodded approvingly. "That's it," he said, and as Silas waited for further instructions he squirmed awkwardly in his seat and began to wipe the perspiration off his face.

"It's kinder hard to know what to say when you ain't exactly certain 'bout the

look her in the face, but began to walk at her side, forgetting to offer to take her books as usual, until they had gone some distance and he made an awkward attempt to relieve her, dropping half of them on the ground in his confusion.

As he stopped to gather them up the fateful letter rolled out from between the pages of one of the books, and there was nothing for him to do but to pick it up and hand it to her. A shamed, side-long glance at her face told him that his doom was to be settled. He walked along, waiting for the verdict like a hero.

"Did you tell Jack Crawford to put that letter on my desk?" the school teacher asked, at last.

"Yes, Miss Elmira," was all he could say.

"Then I presume that you want my answer?" was the next question delivered in a suppressed tone.

"I—I—come here to git it," Wesley stammered.

"Then I'll give it to you now, and it's just no!" she said bluntly, not slackening her pace and looking straight ahead of her.

It came like a thunderbolt, even though he was in a measure prepared.

"Miss Elmira, I'm sorry, but—"

"I hate Silas Mansur, and he had no business writing that letter," she interrupted.

Wesley hung his head, his face flushed to the roots of his hair.

"I didn't know you'd be able to tell by the writin', 'deed I didn't; I reck'n it warn't actin' square, but Silas kin write an—"

"I don't care if he can write," she interrupted again. "Do you suppose I'm going to marry a man just because he can write; and after all, I'd rather marry the man I loved if he couldn't write his own name than one I don't care a straw about, even if you are so anxious to make the match for Silas Mansur. I thought you'd be the last one to—"

She broke off with a sob, turning to dash away the tears that sprang to her eyes.

Wesley felt the earth slipping under his feet, the sky seemed a dazzling, crimson vortex whirling above him through the dark tree tops.

"Miss Elmira!" he cried at last, "did you think that was Silas's own letter? for it warn't, 'deed it warn't!" he panted.

"It was my letter, Miss Elmira, every word of it, only I got Silas to write it fer me, 'cause—'cause—well, I ain't shamed fer you to know now, I can't write my own name."

Wild Geese Killed in Flight.

The southern migration of wild fowl this winter was unusually late and resulted in many disasters. The wild geese are reported from the northwest to have been especially severe sufferers.

The large black-headed goose is a strong, hardy bird, generally remaining on its own native water until the ice forms firmly. In the South it is only a visitor for the winter months. Born on some lake beyond the northern watershed, or perhaps on some inlet in Hudson Bay or the Arctic Ocean, its heart is ever loyal to the land of its birth.

Sometimes, when the cold weather sets in late up North, as in all probability it has this year, the wild geese suffer from their devotion to their native place. They may at this late season fly right into a streak of real winter, with driving snow to blind their vision and bitter frost to halt their flight.

If there is storm, their way leads right through it, until the leader's eyes are closed by the freezing of the snow about its head or its feathers become too heavy weighted. When the sight has gone and the birds are wearied, it is easy to see how misleading is much of the talk about the leadings of an extra sense. Like a ship without a rudder, the V-shaped flock will make for any low places.

Once a flock came tumbling into the street of an Eastern township's village, where the half-blinded things became the easy prey of the boys and the dogs.

In another place a farmer chanced one spring to find the frozen carcasses of more than thirty fine geese in a drift in one of the fence corners. The birds had evidently come to earth in some blinding storm, and, imagining they were nearing water, found instead the hard, snow-covered ground.

There are several instances recorded of flocks of geese in a storm running full tilt into the ends or sides of farm buildings. A large brood flew at full speed against the rigging of the whaling steamer Dart this month off the Newfoundland coast. A damp, snow-laden wind was blowing at the time, and eleven dead or dying geese fluttered on to the deck, the others alighting in a half-dead condition upon the waves.

A more pleasing story is of domestic geese in a large, well-appointed farmyard hailing with their hearty honks, a short time ago, a passing drove of twenty-two black bills. The strangers came down and followed their tame relations into the stable, where they have since stayed.

Re-Using Old Shoes.

Janitors collect the shoes cast away by tenants and send them to auction rooms, where they are sorted into piles marked "Men," "Women," "Children."

In a recent sale in one of the big cities, says the "Shoe Retailer," several poor people made fair bids, but the auctioneer did not seem eager to sell. Finally, a red-faced man pushed his way through the crowd and offered to cents apiece for the whole lot. His bid was successful.

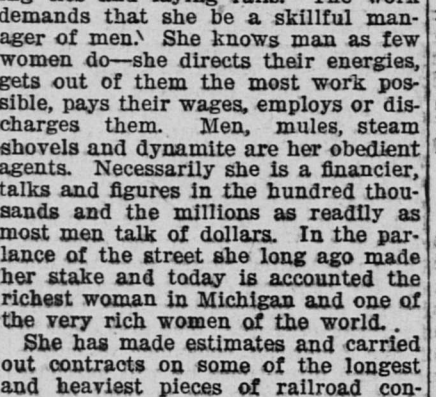
"I was killing time with talk waiting for that fellow," said the auctioneer afterward. "He always pays high for these shoes and he does not want them for wearing, either. He wants to beat them out for the leather in them. He gets what material there is, puts it through a process and makes stamped frames, bags, pocketbooks, penknife holders, and even chair backs and seats. He finds a ready sale for these novelties and gets a good price for them."

SUCCESSFUL WOMAN BUILDER.

Mrs. Theodosia Beacham, of Michigan, Enterprising Railroad Contractor.

There are few fields of endeavor in which woman has not acquired a foothold. She is conspicuous in the arts, sciences and professions and she makes her presence felt in trade. Yet it is believed that one of the few of her sex to essay and succeed in railroad contracting and construction is a Michigan woman—Mrs. Theodosia Beacham. She is not notable for home-staying or house-keeping qualities, for her business calls for her presence in many parts of the United States and she has to deal with vast engineering problems—felling forests, tunneling mountains, bridging gorges, cutting through

MRS. THEODOSIA BEACHAM, A Manager of Men.



hills, filling gulches, setting and tamping ties and laying rails. The work demands that she be a skillful manager of men. She knows man as few women do—she directs their energies, gets out of them the most work possible, pays their wages, employs or discharges them. Men, mules, steam shovels and dynamite are her obedient agents. Necessarily she is a financier, talks and figures in the hundred thousands and the millions as readily as most men talk of dollars. In the parlance of the street she long ago made her stake and today is accounted the richest woman in Michigan and one of the very rich women of the world.

She has made estimates and carried out contracts on some of the longest and heaviest pieces of railroad construction in the country. Though her occupation is strenuous it would do Mrs. Beacham rank injustice to say that it has roughened her. There is a certain set of determination and firmness about her features, but her manner is feminine, and so are her tastes. She is such a good judge of men that she rarely has any trouble with them and it is not often that an employer is so genuinely popular with employees as Mrs. Beacham.

Mrs. Beacham has been making and executing railroad contracts for twenty years. She has two sons, Claud and Erwin and her husband, though living is an invalid.

Much of this remarkable woman's work has been done in the southern states where railroad building has gone forward with Titanic strides in the last two decades and where a vast amount of building is now under way. On one contract with the Tennessee Central railroad, Mrs. Beacham's profit was \$80,000, and it is calculated that her average annual earnings are about \$50,000. The contract which she is now engaged in executing is the construction of five miles of railroad from Kirby Station, Virginia, westward. It is part of a contract for one hundred miles of the coal mine to sea railroad which was secured by Sands and Oliver of Richmond. These contractors sublet a short stretch of the work to Mrs. Beacham.

At present she is employing only about one hundred and fifty men but the proper control of this force and the purchase of the necessary supplies calls for the exercise of no little executive ability.

Royal Quarrels Over Chess.

King Edward, we are told, is developing an enthusiasm for chess. In that case, according to a writer in Tid-Bits, he is only following in the steps of many of his predecessors on the throne, including his namesake, the first Edward. Says the writer:

Whether or not players were more irascible in those old days than now, it is a curious fact that chess was often more stimulating to the royal tempers than is golf in these latter days, and many a game peacefully begun ended in broken heads. When Prince Henry—afterward Henry I—once paid a visit to the court of France, "he was so much at chess of Louis, the king's eldest son, as he, growing into choleric, called him (a naughty name) and threw the chesses in his face. Henry takes up the chessboard, and strake Louis with that force as drew blood, and had killed him had not his brother Robert come in the meantime and interposed himself, whereupon they suddenly took horse and got away."

King John in his younger days had a similar experience; for a game of chess in which his opponent was one Fulk Warine ended in a royal row, during which Fulk gave the prince "so grievous a blow as almost to slake him on the spot." John never forgot the blow nor forgave his irascible opponent, and punished him, when later he came to the throne, by withholding his heritage—Whittington castle—from him.

William the Conqueror more than once lost his temper over the game, and on at least one occasion with serious consequences. He was playing with the son of the king of France when a dispute led to hot words, and culminated in William bringing down the board so heavily on his opponent's head as to render him unconscious.

Louis XIII. of France was so infuriated with the game that wherever he went he was accompanied by his chessboard and men and invariably played it in his coach when he took drives abroad. Charles I. found it so fascinating that he almost literally played it to the foot of the scaffold; and when once his game was interrupted by news that the Scots had decided to sell him to the parliament he proceeded with his

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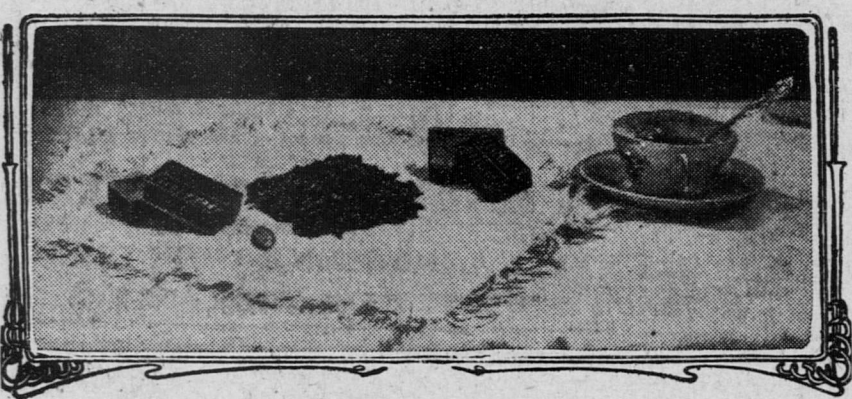
Mutual E

TEA RAISING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Department of Agriculture Presents American Tea in Tablet Form.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

The Department of Agriculture has been making some experiments, which from present results seem to promise a revolution in the method of packing and preparing tea. The usual method adopted by tea raisers heretofore has been quite crude in that the dried tea leaves were merely stowed in a loose and bulky package. The effort of the Department of Agriculture is to furnish pure tea in a most convenient form and in a manner to protect the leaves from losing any of their strength through exposure to the air. This has resulted in a method of compressing the leaves into tablets, each of sufficient size to make a delicious cup of tea. What would ordinarily make a big package of tea can by this unique method be placed in a space about the size of a safety match box. Another significant feature of the experiment is that the tea used



TEA TABLETS.
The Bulk of Loose Leaves is Equal to One Box of Tablets.

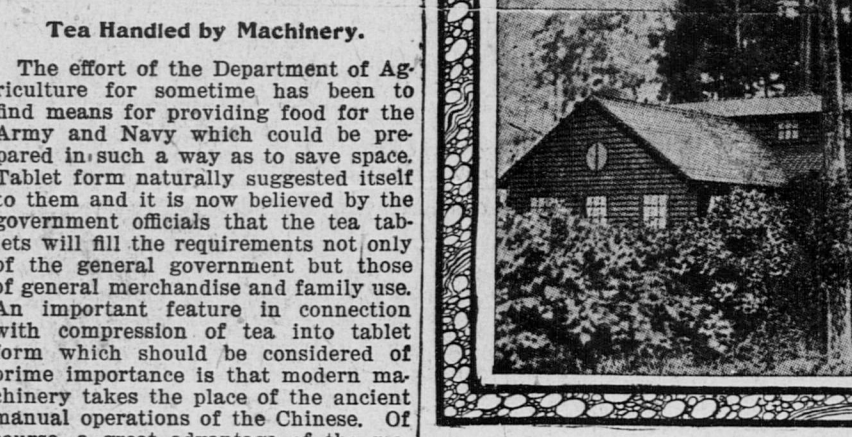
In these tablets is not imported, but, on the other hand, is grown at the experimental tea gardens of the Department of Agriculture at Summerville, S. C. A few weeks ago Dr. B. T. Galloway, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry received a large box of sample packages from Summerville. Each box of compressed tea contains twenty tablets about the size of a cent, but probably twice as thick. The various kinds of tea such as Oolong, American Breakfast, black and green, etc., are all prepared in tablet form ranging from sepia to dark green in color. The tablets as heretofore stated are made from tea grown at the Pinehurst tea gardens Summerville, S. C. and contain the purest of leaves thought to be unsurpassed by any imported tea. The tablet form is accomplished by compression with machinery. The directions furnished for using the tablets are as follows:

"Drop one tablet in teapot for each cup of tea desired. Pour in freshly boiled water, and after allowing it to stand four minutes, stir gently, strain, and serve. If made in the cup, use one tablet. Tea will immediately settle to the bottom of the cup, then strain the liquor into another cup, and sugar and cream as desired."

While it is explained by officials of the Department that this new form of tablet does not improve the flavor or taste of the tea, the chief value lies in the fact that the product occupies less space. A pound package of ordinary tea, it is stated, would occupy about twenty-five times as much room as one of these little packages of twenty tea tablets prepared by the Agricultural Department.

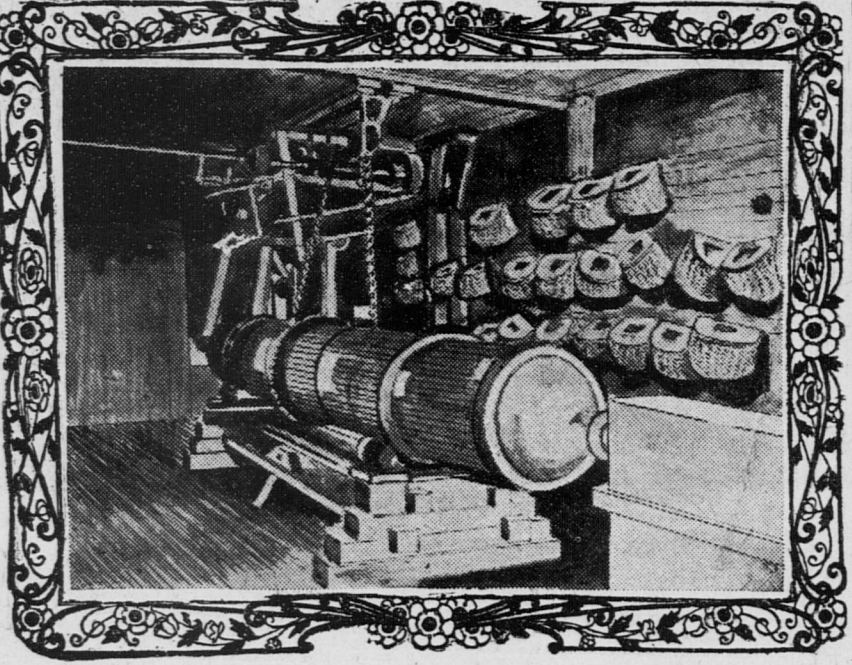
Tea Handled by Machinery.

The effort of the Department of Agriculture for sometime has been to find means for providing food for the Army and Navy which could be prepared in such a way as to save space. Tablet form naturally suggested itself to them and it is now believed by the government officials that the tea tablets will fill the requirements not only of the general government but those of general merchandise and family use. An important feature in connection with compression of tea into tablet form which should be considered of prime importance is that modern machinery takes the place of the ancient manual operations of the Chinese. Of course, a great advantage of the machine in the tea industry is reduction in the price of labor, but a more important item is the elimination, as far as possible, of human contact. By testimony of travelers in the Orient it is stated that the tea factories of that section are as a rule anything but cleanly, the result of the herding together of so many people—not very clean or healthy people—in cramped and often very hot workshops. The tea tablets as prepared by the Department of Agriculture, are made from the tea after it has been dried and rolled. It is then put through a boiling process after which it is placed in small moulds about the size of a cent, where by means of great force, it is compressed into small tablets. The operation of the machinery is so perfect and so rapid that the leaves can be



INSIDE OF THE TEA FACTORY AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

picked from the plant at noon and in less than three hours, or in time for supper, can be made into tablets and ready to serve on the table. Few



INSIDE OF THE TEA FACTORY AT SUMMERVILLE, S. C.

ter line and established an experimental station near Summerville, S. C. For various unavoidable reasons the undertaking was a failure and aban-

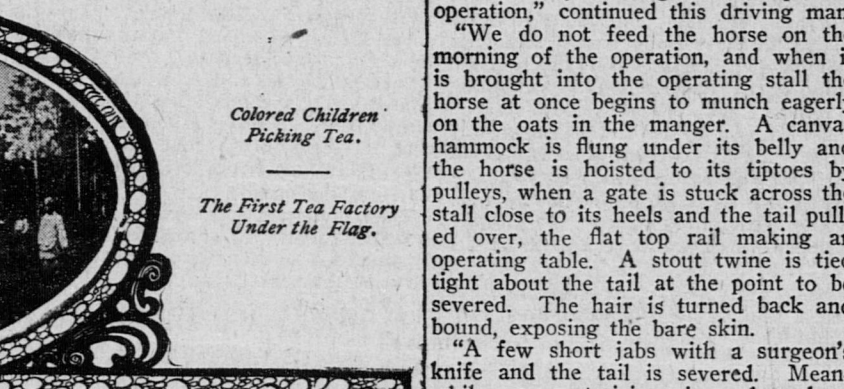
doned. Towards the close of the century Dr. Charles U. Shepard, at his own expense renewed this plantation and later received the general assistance of the Department of Agriculture. This is the Pinehurst tea nursery of to-day.

The American Tea Garden.

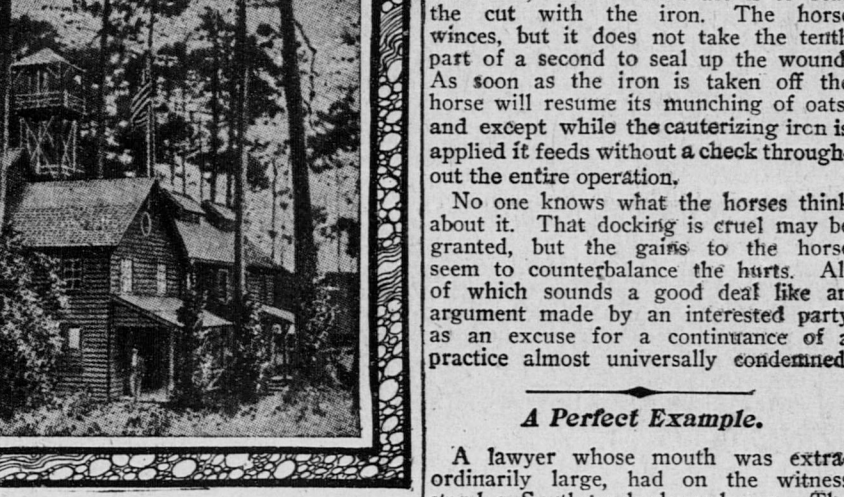
The Pinehurst gardens embrace at present about 90 acres of tea plants in various stages of advancement and produce from a considerable variety of seed over 10,000 pounds of dry tea annually. The original seed for the Pinehurst tea gardens was procured through the offices of the United States Department of State and the Chinese Government from the celebrated Dragon's Pool estate near Hangchow, China, whose output commands too high a local price to admit of its exportation.

Picking tea at Pinehurst is done by a carefully trained and well superintended corps of colored children who show great aptitude in this direction. In stances have occurred of fine plucking by one child in a day of over 50 pounds of greenleaf whereas the average in the Orient hardly exceeds 20 to 30 pounds. Experiments at the Pinehurst gardens show that tea from all modern climates could be made as productive here as at their source, a change in climate and the difference in cultivation and manufacture having a tendency to affect the quality of tea when prepared for the table. This is the reason assigned for the difference in the American grown tea from that of imported. The Pinehurst early season tea is considered more delicate and milder than that of cooler climates. The autumn season tea is stronger in color and taste and resembles the product from the more southern regions of the Orient.

The Secretary of Agriculture believes that there is an excellent field in the United States for a home tea industry for we consume approximately 75,000,000 pounds of tea annually or a little less than one pound per capita. Our people, he says, pay at retail about \$40,000,000 a year for tea as against \$150,000,000 for coffee and \$1,200,000,000 for alcoholic beverages. It has been calculated that the American people drink 400,000,000 gallons of tea annually. We are primarily a nation of coffee drinkers; in proportion to our population we consume only about one-sixth as much tea as the British, whether at home or in the colonies. While the United States does not import the cheapest kind of tea, nevertheless our importations are chiefly of inferior qualities. The first demand of the American consumer is cheapness, and often-times he will purchase tea of poor quality on account of accompanying allurements of crockery



Colored Children Picking Tea.



The First Tea Factory Under the Flag.

interest in the United States. A hundred years ago the first tea plant was introduced at Middleton Barony on the Ashley River near Charleston, S. C. Mr. Junius Smith in the forties made experiments in tea culture at Greenville, S. C. and in the fifties the United States Government collected in Asia and distributed tea seed by the Patent Office through the south Atlantic and Gulf states, which later gave rise to many thrifty little gardens capable of supplying all domestic wants. While these experiments prove the adaptability of the tea plant to the United States they did not prove the possibility of a lucrative industrial undertaking. The United States Department of Agriculture, however, in the last quarter of the 19th century undertook an investigation along this lat-

Malt Coffee as Food.

A Russian army doctor attached to the 2d Turkestan Rifle Battalion has been making some interesting experiments in the matter of nourishing soldiers. Dr. Cyrillus Koljago administered to ten men for ten days malt coffee as their sole beverage, with the result that their weight increased during the time to the extent of 832 grammes a man. A like experiment was made by giving tea to the same number of men of similar constitutions and for the same number of days, and in their case the doctor certified a decrease of weight per man to the extent of 520 grammes. He then put the twenty men together back on to tea, and those whose weight had been so signally increased by the malt coffee had within ten days lost 660 grammes a head. The doctor now states what is very important to note, namely, that his experiments have led him to believe that it is not merely the nourishing attributes of the malt coffee which mark this increase, but that its effect is mainly to increase the action of the digestive organs, enabling them to draw from all other food taken the utmost quantity of nourishment each may contain.

An Insult to the Horse.

"Would you mind walking the other way and not passing the horse?" said a London cabman, with exaggerated politeness, to the fat lady who had just paid the minimum fare. "Why?" she inquired. "Because if 'e sees wot 'e's been carrying for a shilling 'e'll 'ave a fit," was the freezing answer.

Philippine Cities.

There are four towns in the Philippines with a population exceeding 10,000 each, and thirty-five with a population exceeding 5,000. Manila is the only incorporated city in the islands, and its inhabitants number 244,732.

The Docking of Horses.

Agitation is promised to urge the passage of laws against docking horses, and owners of horses are being petitioned to join in the crusade. Dealers never dock horses, except at the request of a buyer. To offer a horse for sale with a bob tail is to create the suspicion that it is "second hand," one that has seen service before in the city, instead of being fresh from green pastures. Yet the dealers rarely sign such petitions. They declare that the operation of docking is not excessively painful and is atoned for by the easy life it leads to. To have the tail shortened is the initiation the rough horse pays to gain the comfort and light duties of a private stable.

Fashion is not the only reason to attract the buyers in having their horses docked, but it is the principal one. A few say that the shortening of the tail makes for cleanliness, as the tail does not become dragged with mud and dust

He Had Had Experience.

As the fearless white man entered the kraal of the native king, a salute was sounded on a drum of serpent skin, and six warriors with necklaces of human teeth rattling about their throats, led him before a rough ivory dias, on which sat a majestic and formidable figure. "Hail," said the white man. And without loss of time, he took out one of his brass watches, wound it up, and showed its works to the dusky monarch. "This marvel," he said, "I will give you my majesty, making you the envy of all men, and in return for only six tusks of seventy pounds' weight each. The king took the watch, produced a monocle from a pouch hidden in his shield, and, after a moment's study of the brass trinket, returned it with a languid smile. "Last year," he added, "in London, I exchanged an old wooden war club for a bushel of these things, and, by Jove, don't you know, there wasn't one of them that ran above a week."



Comparative value of farm products in 1905.

Briefs From Everywhere.

There are over \$12,000,000 worth of jewels on Mahomet's tomb.

A railroad is being built to the summit of Mont Blanc.

A large number of the Jews resident in Jerusalem are of the blond type.

Mexico produces about one-third of the silver of the world.

Over half a million acres in India are devoted to tea culture, a comparatively new industry there.

Sir Henry Irving's birthplace at Keinton, Mandeville, has recently been sold for \$3,000.

A drink of coal oil has been recommended for a cold. No one should take more than a tablespoonful.

Gold mines, abandoned by the Spanish many years, exist near the Panama canal route and will be re-opened.

The Khedive of Egypt has a saddle so heavily mounted with gold that it is worth \$70,000.

The youngest archbishop in the world is Dr. Glennon, of St. Louis. He is 42 years old.

The marriage ceremony was not solemnized as a religious rite in churches till the time of Pope Innocent III, in the year 1198.

An ant will live one month after its head has been cut off. It is difficult to drown an ant. Submerge the insect for several days and he will resume operations as though nothing had happened.

HOW TO MAKE SCHOOL GARDENS.

By H. D. Hemenway.

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